

# DAILY REPORT

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## GENERAL

## PEOPLE'S DAILY COMMENTS ON U.S.-USSR NUCLEAR TALKS

HK130825Y Peking PEOPLE'S DAILY in Chinese 6 Nov 78 p 6 HK

[Notes by Shih Fang: [0013 5364] "Illusory Hope"]

[Text] There were two very interesting brief vignettes about the U.S. -Soviet nuclear talks which recently concluded:

Before the talks began, Vance expressed "prudent optimism" and wanted to "do his utmost" to "reach an agreement on mutual-benefits." When reporters asked Gromyko about the possibility of entering into the agreement, he wore a long face and said coldly: "The talks have not begun yet. I have nothing to say."

The talks ended after tense and fierce bargaining for more than 10 hours on 2 days. Reporters asked the U.S. delegation spokesman whether or not they could use the phrase "making progress" to qualify these talks.

The spokesman shrugged and replied embarrassingly: "I would very much like to do so but I have not been given this phrase."

These two brief vignettes reflected the change in the U.S. attitude and clearly showed what had become of the talks.

People remember that the United States and the Soviet Union published joint communiques the previous two times the talks ended. This time the U.S. side repeatedly expressed in advance that, whatever the result of the talks, the U.S. and Soviet foreign ministers would hold other talks. However, not only were there no joint communiques published but there was no sign of hope of continuing the foreign ministers' talks.

No doubt, the U.S. side said: "The 2 days of talks have disappointed us a little."

Vance has visited Moscow three times in less than 2 years. "Due to an erroneous estimate of Soviet policy," Vance was frustrated the first time by Moscow's strong attitude. Washington later cancelled production of the B-1 bomber and delayed production of the MX guided missile and neutron bomb in an attempt to get similar action from Moscow. However, this spring when the nuclear talks were held a second time in Moscow, the Soviet Union reached out for a yard after taking an inch and wanted to bid for a higher price because the United States had made a concession.

Subsequently, the two sides continued to hold many talks at a lower level in Geneva and Washington and made some compromises. U.S. chief delegate Warnke said in high spirits that the two sides had solved 95 percent of their problems and would enter into an agreement in a year.

It was because of this that Vance visited Moscow this time full of hope. The Washington POST disclosed that the U.S. administration had even "strengthened the propaganda movement to make the public believe that the risk of signing an agreement on controlling weapons with the Soviet Union could be taken."

However, Washington's hurry to reach an agreement became more favorable to Moscow. The Washington STAR said: "U.S. delegates to the talks actually begged the Russians not to press the United States for concessions." [paragraph continues]



However, the results of the talks showed that begging could not move the gentlemen of the Kremlin. As U.S. NEWS & WORLD REPORT said: The Soviet Union believes "it is more likely to get what it wants, only by taking a strong stand."

From their own necessity, the United States and the Soviet Union will continue to put up a show of nuclear talks. Facing Soviet expansionism, the United States is attempting to tie its hegemonic opponent down by means of an agreement to improve its own position. Some people in the United States have, therefore, boasted that success in the nuclear talks will bring peace and security to the United States. However, thoughtful people in the United States have pointed out that this is an illusion. As Rostow, a former public figure in U.S. political circles, pointed out: The agreement to limit weapons after the World War I did not prevent World War II. Now the U.S. administration "is actively peddling an agreement on limiting strategic weapons... this is an act of appeasement which will lead the Soviet Union to exert greater pressure and take more risks." "This is a step toward war." Therefore, Vance's hope before visiting the Soviet Union this time was originally illusory, and he need not feel disappointed about the results of the talks!

#### CAMBODIAN UN DELEGATE DEMANDS END TO SRV AGGRESSION

OW102126Y Peking NCNA in English 2111 GMT 10 Nov 78 OW

[Text] United Nations, 9 Nov (HSINHUA)--"The only solution to the conflict between Kampuchea and Vietnam is the immediate cessation of the aggression being committed by Vietnam and the great expansionist power against Democratic Kampuchea," pointed out in Hanoi, representative of Democratic Kampuchea to the United Nations, in a letter on November 7 to the president of the UN Security Council. The letter was a reply to a letter sent to the UN Security Council president by the U.S. acting permanent representative to the UN who proposed that the UN Security Council members consider how to deal with the current situation in Indochina.

The letter of the Democratic Kampuchean representative says, "If the problem created by the acts of aggression and annexation committed by Vietnam against Democratic Kampuchea has not yet been solved, it is not for lack of negotiations, of an intermediary or of intervention by international organizations. Kampuchea, inspired by an earnest desire to solve problems with Vietnam by peaceful means, has in the past entered into negotiations with that country on some hundred occasions. In June 1975, it proposed to Vietnam the signing of a treaty of friendship and non-aggression. On September 27, 1978, Kampuchea repeated to Vietnam its proposal for such a treaty, but Vietnam rejected this reasonable proposal in each instance. If the conflict between Kampuchea and Vietnam is to be resolved, the roots of that conflict must be removed."

The letter pointed out, "The roots of the conflict between Kampuchea and Vietnam lie in Vietnam's ambition to swallow up Kampuchea. As a part of its 'Indochinese federation' strategy, Vietnam would like to seize control of Kampuchea in order to use it as a springboard for its expansion in Southeast Asia. This regional expansionist ambition is in keeping with the global expansionist ambition of the great expansionist power."

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"That is why Vietnamese aggression against Democratic Kampuchea is a threat to security. The conflict between Kampuchea and Vietnam cannot be resolved and peace and stability in the Southeast Asian region cannot be ensured until Vietnam completely and finally abandons its ambition to swallow up Kampuchea, its 'Indochinese federation' strategy and its regional expansionist ambition."

The letter says, "if Vietnam now halts its aggression against Kampuchea and respects Kampuchea's independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity by concrete deeds, the Government of Democratic Kampuchea will once again raise the question of a treaty of friendship and non-aggression with Vietnam." It says, "However, Vietnam and the great expansionist power are persisting in their strategy of expansion. The recent treaty of friendship and co-operation between them clearly demonstrates their determination to intensify their policy of aggression and annexation against Democratic Kampuchea, their strategy of regional and world-wide domination and their threat to the independence and peace of the countries of Southeast Asia, Asia as a whole and the world in general."

"In the face of this situation, it is the duty of the people and the Revolutionary Army of Kampuchea to maintain a high level of vigilance at all times. They are determined to fight to defend and safeguard Democratic Kampuchea for ever as an independent, neutral, non-aligned country."

Refuting the question of so-called human rights in Kampuchea raised by the United States, the Kampuchean representative pointed out in his letter that the U.S. Government is not entitled to raise the question. The Government of Democratic Kampuchea is strongly opposed to any interference in its internal affairs.

CAMBODIAN UN GROUP: SRV-USSR TREATY THREAT TO WORLD PEACE

OW092209Y Peking NCNA in English 2142 GMT 9 Nov 78 OW

[Text] United Nations, 9 Nov (HSINHUA)--"The recent treaty of friendship and cooperation between the Soviet Union and Vietnam clearly demonstrates their determination to intensify their policy of aggression and annexation against Democratic Kampuchea, their strategy of regional and world-wide domination and their threat to the independence and peace of the countries of Southeast Asia, Asia as a whole and the world in general." This comment was made in a letter addressed to U.N. Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim by the delegation of Democratic Kampuchea to the current session of the U.N. General Assembly on November 7.

"In the face of this situation," the letter says, "it is the duty of the people and the Revolutionary Army of Kampuchea to maintain a high level of vigilance at all times. They are determined to fight to defend and safeguard Democratic Kampuchea for ever as an independent, neutral, non-aligned country." The letter points out that "the roots of the conflict between Kampuchea and Vietnam lie in Vietnam's ambition to swallow up Kampuchea. As part of its 'Indochinese federation' strategy, Vietnam would like to seize control of Kampuchea in order to use it as a springboard for its expansion in Southeast Asia. This regional expansionist ambition is in keeping with the global expansionist ambition of the great expansionist power." "The only solution to the conflict between Kampuchea and Vietnam is the immediate cessation of the aggression being committed by Vietnam and the great expansionist power against Democratic Kampuchea," it adds.

The letter was issued as a reply to a letter sent on November 1 by the U.S. acting permanent representative to the U.N. secretary-general on the conflict between Kampuchea and Vietnam.

With regard to the so-called human rights problem in Kampuchea mentioned in the U.S. letter, the Kampuchean letter points out that the U.S. Government was responsible, in the course of its aggressive war of more than five years' duration against Kampuchea, for massacring more than one million inhabitants of Kampuchea and destroying 80 percent of the country. Therefore, it is not entitled to raise the so-called question of human rights in Kampuchea. The Government of Democratic Kampuchea is strongly opposed to any interference in the internal affairs of Kampuchea.

#### UNESCO CONFERENCE GENERAL POLICY DEBATE REPORTED

OW111346Y Peking NCHA in English 1303 GMT 11 Nov 78 OW

[Text] Paris, 10 Nov (HSINHUA)--Third World countries denounced imperialist and colonialist aggression and infiltration, exposed superpower disarmament fraud and emphasized the development of national culture at the UNESCO General Conference here. The 20th session of UNESCO's General Conference held a general policy debate from October 26 to November 9.

Kil Hyong-yul, head of the delegation of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, said, "It is absolutely inadmissible that racism and colonialism still survive on our planet." He reiterated Korea's "firm solidarity with the liberation struggle of the peoples of Zimbabwe, Namibia and South Africa and the struggle of all African peoples for the complete liberation and unity of Africa." He also voiced support for the Palestinian people and all other Arab people in their just cause against imperialism and Zionism.

Galema Guilavogui, head of the Guinean delegation, stressed, "It is evident that one cannot speak of real peace so long as peoples moan under the heel of the racists, so long as people are deprived of the most elementary rights, so long as the armament race has not stopped definitely, so long as imperialism does not cease from fanning the hotbeds of war that it has kindled, so long as disarmament is not total and complete, and so long as the new economic order has not become a concrete reality."

Nicholas Kuhanga, head of the Tanzanian delegation, pointed out that the superpowers have a great accumulation of lethal weapons. He said, "The resolutions adopted at General Conferences on Disarmament and Peace will have no meaning at all unless followed by concrete practical action by the superpowers to disarm."

Mvuendi Nabaki Ntu, head of the Zairian delegation, said, "Certain people think that, thanks to the resources that may originate from disarmament, the implementation of the principles of the new international economic order will be easy. On our part, we do not fully agree with this view because we do not believe in the manna which might result from the stop of the armament race."

Gerard Wakarerwa, head of the delegation of Burundi, stressed in his speech the importance of establishing a new world information order. He noted that information institutions should become the spokesmen for the people fighting against old and neo-colonialism and foreign occupation.

Fausta Morganti Rossini, head of the San Marinese delegation, said that the realization of a new world information order should by no means be separated from the establishment of a new international economic order.



Nouridine Djoudi, representative of the Organization of African Unity, said that communications should not be monopolized by certain countries and certain multinational companies. The disparity in this domain between the developed and developing countries has been aggravated and should be ended. Antoine Tdinga-Oba, head of the Congolese delegation, called for attaching great importance to national languages. He said that national languages are of decisive significance not only in schools but also in the elimination of illiteracy.

The head of the Soviet delegation repeated the old deceptive themes of "detente" and "disarmament". He attempted to use the UNESCO platform to cover up the Soviet Union's arms expansion, war preparations and aggression. However, his speech received a cool response from those who were already tired of "detente" and "disarmament" preaches.

At the plenary meeting on November 6 the newly-independent commonwealth of Dominica was admitted into UNESCO.

#### UNITED STATES

##### TENG YING-CHAO RECEIVES U.S. WOMEN'S GROUP

OW131704Y Peking NCHA in English 1646 GMT 13 Nov 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 13 Nov (HSINHUA)--Teng Ying-chao, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress and honorary chairman of the National Women's Federation, and Kang Ko-ching, chairman of the National Women's Federation, met with an American women China study group here this afternoon. The group is formed by wives of American scholars on China, who themselves also show great interest in this subject. Some of them, who were born in China, introduced themselves in Chinese at the meeting today. The meeting proceeded in a relaxed and joyous mood. Vice-Chairman Teng Ying-chao, at the request of the American friends, gave an account of how the Chinese women had fought for liberation over the past few decades along with the other sectors of the Chinese people. "Today, as masters of the country, they are playing an ever greater role in socialist revolution and construction," she stressed. Jeanne B. Barnett, leader of the study group, described Vice-Chairman Teng Ying-chao as an outstanding leader of the Chinese women over the past half century. Vice-Chairman Teng replied that she was just an ordinary fighter.

Chairman Kang Ko-ching said that elder sister Teng Ying-chao was a leader of the Chinese women as well as one of the state leaders. The struggle she described was one she personally experienced. She had made important contributions to the emancipation of the Chinese women. Group leader Jeanne B. Barnett said: "We are very happy to be with two Chinese heroines today."

The American visitors arrived in China on October 29. They were guests of honour at a dinner given by Chinese Vice-Foreign Minister Wang Hai-jung.

##### PRESIDENT CARTER QUOTED ON MIDDLE EAST PEACE TALKS

OW102012Y Peking NCHA in English 1935 GMT 10 Nov 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 10 Nov (HSINHUA)--U.S. President Jimmy Carter said yesterday that there has never been any doubt in his mind that "one of the premises for the Camp David negotiations was a comprehensive peace settlement that includes not just an isolated peace treaty between Israel and Egypt, but includes a continuation of a solution for the West Bank, Gaza Strip and ultimately for the Golan Heights as well," according to a report from Kansas City.

Carter made the remarks at a press conference held in Kansas City, Missouri. He said that there was "some difference of opinion" between the Egyptian and Israeli leaders about how specifically this should be expressed in the peace treaty under negotiations, and he personally favors "the presently negotiated language which in the preamble does say that both nations commit themselves to carry out the comprehensive peace agreement as was agreed at Camp David," he said.

Carter added that he had heard Begin "say in my presence that he did not desire a separate peace treaty with Egypt." "Of course, this is also the opinion, and strongly felt view of President as-Sadat," he said. He also talked about the "linkage" between the two agreements reached at Camp David: "Framework for the conclusion of a peace treaty between Egypt and Israel" and "framework for peace in the Middle East." Carter made these remarks when he was answering questions about Egyptian-Israeli peace negotiations in Washington, which started on October 13 and has lasted nearly one month now.

#### U.S. STUDYING PLAN TO BUILD MORE NUCLEAR MISSILES FOR NATO

OW112046Y Peking NCNA in English 2032 GMT 11 Nov 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 11 Nov (HSINHUA)--The U.S. National Security Council was studying a plan to accelerate building for NATO one or more medium-range, land-based nuclear missile systems, according to a report from Washington quoting the Washington POST. Under the plan, the paper said, the United States would sharply increase its funds for developing the extended-range, land-based Pershing II missile as a second European-based system. The Department of Energy last month ordered development engineering to begin on nuclear warheads for both the new Pershing II and the ground-launched cruise missile.

The current plan is a response to NATO concern over the buildup of Soviet nuclear forces in the European theater, the paper noted. It added that the Soviet Union has deployed the SS-20, a mobile ballistics missile system with three independently targeted warheads on each missile, which can reach NATO countries from its bases in western Russia, but Pershing ballistic missiles now deployed in West Germany have too short a range to hit the Soviet Union. The paper stated that the U.S. wants to build for NATO nuclear missile systems whose warheads could hit the Soviet homeland. The U.S. plan aims "to quiet possible Western European objections to the current strategic arms limitation draft agreement" because "West Europeans have voiced fears that their interests are not being protected in SALT, a charge that has been picked up and magnified by opponents of the proposed treaty in the U.S. Senate."

The paper held, "The proposal to step up development of a new medium-range missile highlights the shift in the U.S.-Soviet nuclear arms race, from intercontinental strategic systems to tactical ones, those of shorter range that would be used in any European war."

#### U.S. COMMENT ON SOVIET-VIETNAMESE TREATY CITED

OW121958Y Peking NCNA in English 1930 GMT 12 Nov 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 12 Nov (HSINHUA)--A comment carried in the latest issue of the U.S. NEWSWEEK points out that the recent visit to the Soviet Union by the Vietnamese leaders "put Hanoi more firmly in the Soviet camp."

"The Soviet Union has long been trying to draw Vietnam into its orbit," the comment quotes an Asian-based diplomat as saying: "This treaty dots the I's and crosses the T's." Entitled "Special Friends," the comment states that the Soviet-Vietnamese treaty "could well upset the already-tense situation in Southeast Asia." "Many analysts think Vietnam may take advantage of its strengthened Soviet backing to make war against Cambodia," it adds.

A military analysis carried in the New York TIMES OF 8 November says that the Soviet-Vietnamese treaty "follows a steady expansion of Russian support for Vietnam" and complicates "an already delicate strategic situation in East Asia." The analysis, written by Drew Middleton, has noticed the connections between the treaty and the Soviet military arrangements in Asia and the Far East. It notes, "The treaty was concluded when intelligence from the Far East reported a steady expansion of Soviet military power in that area." "The Soviet Pacific fleet, according to reports from London and Tokyo, will be reinforced by a 40,000-ton Kiev-class aircraft carrier," the analysis says. It quotes Japanese Defense Agency sources as saying that the Russians are considering construction of a fourth major base for the Pacific fleet. "The proposed site is Korsakov on Sakhalin Island, about 80 miles from the northernmost point of Hokkaido, Japan's major northern island," it adds. The military analysis points out that "The Soviet Far East air force has steadily improved its quality during the past 18 months" and the most advanced Soviet fighters have been deployed in the area. "Qualified sources report that the newest Soviet mobile missile, the SS-20, which has a range of 4,000 miles, also has been deployed in Siberia," the analysis notes.

#### Baltimore SUN Article

OW131758Y Peking NCNA in English 1711 GMT 13 Nov 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 13 Nov (HSINHUA)--American paper, the Baltimore SUN, reported that the Vietnamese people are concerned about the authorities' open shift into the lap of the Soviet Union. Under the title "Hanoi Launches Big Drive To Make Vietnamese Like New Soviet Pact," a commentary in the paper last week points out that Vietnam is following up its new treaty with the Soviet Union with a countrywide campaign to convince its citizens that Russian backing is essential for them. "Rallies are being held in major cities, the Vietnamese news media are giving maximum publicity to the treaty and aid agreements, and mass organizations are mobilizing their members to support the new alliance." "The drive seems calculated to ease the apprehension of many Vietnamese over the border war with Cambodia, the confrontation with China and the deteriorating economic situation."

It says that all pretense at neutrality between China and the Soviet Union has now been dropped by the Vietnamese authorities. The NHAN DAN and radio commentaries proclaim the country's "complete solidarity" with the Soviet Union and its "total opposition" to China's policies. The commentary reports that commentaries in NHAN DAN and over Radio Hanoi also suggested that "some questions had been raised about the wisdom of an alliance with such a faraway power--whose motives might be suspect--against a neighbour whose size is overwhelming."



A diplomat from Hanoi, was quoted as saying: "The (Vietnamese) people were caught by surprise when the treaty was signed in Moscow.... No one was prepared for such a treaty with Russia." The commentary says: "Hanoi-based diplomats arriving in Hong Kong this week said they had heard some outspoken criticism from Vietnamese of the treaty and their country's open shift into the Soviet camp."

## SOVIET UNION

## NCNA REPORTER ON SOVIET THREAT TO WEST EUROPE

OW130321Y Peking NCNA Domestic Service in Chinese 1313 GMT 11 Nov 78 OW

[Report by NCNA reporter Ting Yang-yen: "The Worries of West Europe"]

[Text] Bonn, 11 Nov--In the past 9 years of U.S.-USSR Strategic Arms Limitation Talks [SALT], the Soviet Union has taken advantage of them to strive to strengthen its military strength in Europe. In particular, supremacy in intermediate-range nuclear weapons, which the Soviet Union has newly gained, has further tipped the balance of military strength in Europe and poses a clear threat to West Europe. This situation has caused worries in West Germany and among West European countries.

In comparing military strength in Europe, the Soviet Union has for a long time held a preponderance in conventional arms, while the Western countries have always relied on U.S. nuclear supremacy, commonly known as the U.S. "nuclear umbrella," to offset the Soviet Union. It is on this concept of parity that NATO's "flexible reaction strategy" is based. However, for many years, the Soviet Union has spread the illusion of detente on the one hand, while on the other hand, it has expanded its armament, particularly nuclear armament, to narrow the gap in nuclear arms between itself and the United States. The United States and the Soviet Union began SALT in November 1960. They signed the SALT I agreement in May 1972. Since then, the United States has in fact acknowledged nuclear parity between itself and the Soviet Union. Since their nuclear disparity has disappeared, the U.S. attempt to use its nuclear supremacy to offset the Soviet preponderance in conventional arms has become futile. Since then, Soviet preponderance in conventional arms has become a real threat to West Europe; some have begun to doubt the effectiveness of the "flexible reaction strategy" and have begun to look for a new strategic policy. Nevertheless, they have not so far found any new, reliable and effective way to cope with the situation.

The situation has now further changed. During the talks, the Soviet Union has made great efforts to develop intermediate-range nuclear arms, including SS-20 intermediate-range guided missiles and "Backfire" bombers. Both can be used as nuclear delivery vehicles and have the destructive force of strategic weapons. Therefore, they are not covered by the central European disarmament talks in Vienna. The SS-20 guided missile can carry three nuclear warheads and has a range of about 5,000 kilometers, not far enough to hit the United States from the Soviet Union. The "Backfire" bomber can only make a one-way flight from the Soviet Union to the United States without air refueling. Therefore, neither of the two is covered by the SALT agreement between the United States and the Soviet Union. However, the two, known as "gray zone weapons" (weapons with ranges shorter than strategic weapons and longer than tactical weapons), can reach any region in Europe. According to reports, the Soviet Union currently deploys about 200 SS-20 guided missiles and 140 "Backfire" bombers, representing a powerful intermediate-range nuclear strike force.

During the SALT II phase, the United States started to develop its cruise missile--a low-flying, very accurate, low-speed pilotless aircraft capable of carrying a nuclear warhead. Since there is almost no possible defense against its massive deployment, the cruise missile can to a certain extent be expected to balance the Soviet Union's intermediate and long-range nuclear weapons. It has been reported however that during the second phase of the U.S.-Soviet talks a preliminary agreement has been reached stipulating that the range of cruise missiles launched in the air shall not exceed 2,500 kilometers and that of missiles launched from land or from the sea shall be limited to 600 kilometers. This means that a cruise missile fired from West Europe cannot possibly penetrate deep into Soviet territory and is, therefore, not an effective means to balance the Soviet Union's intermediate and long-range nuclear weapons. Moreover, the cruise missile is still being developed in the United States and is not presently available to the West European countries. In addition to its original superiority over West Europe in conventional weapons, the Soviet Union also has an advantage in intermediate and long-range nuclear weapons. Thus, the Soviet Union has made another big dent in the long-troubled U.S. "nuclear umbrella" shielding West Europe.

This development has been a cause of profound uneasiness in West Germany and among other West European countries. This was evident from West German Chancellor Schmidt's speech at the Institute for Strategic Studies in London at the end of October last year. He said: "If in negotiating limitation of strategic arms we cannot alter the imbalance of forces in Europe, the limitation of only U.S. and Soviet strategic arms will inevitably impair the security of the West European allies in view of the threat posed by Soviet military superiority in Europe." "We Europeans," he added, "did not clearly understand or were not briefed clearly enough on the close relationship between the parity in strategic nuclear arms and that in tactical and conventional weapons when the SALT negotiations began."

When the U.S.-Soviet SALT II negotiations turned into a heated debate in August this year, West German Defense Minister Apel made a speech at an FRG Social Democratic Party meeting on security policy. He demanded that the United States "properly take care of the interests of its European partners in the North Atlantic region" in engaging in the SALT talks with the Soviets. He stressed that "in face of the growing disparity in intermediate-range guided missiles and the Soviet supremacy in other intermediate range weapons, NATO must strengthen its corresponding defense capabilities on one hand while strongly demanding overall arms control on the other." Apel's speech was immediately hailed by the West German opposition parties.

Lately many West German newspapers have carried similar articles on defense. FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE ZEITUNG warned that the military instability in Europe would certainly lead to political instability. In a statement to French paper LE MONDE, French defense affairs expert and Reserve Air Force General (Pierre Guiringaud) pointed out that the danger of war in Europe had increased because of the Soviet preponderance in intermediate-range nuclear weapons in that continent.

Here in Bonn reports have been circulating that the United States and the Soviet Union will include "gray zone weapons" on the agenda of SALT III. This is happening at a time when West Europe's dissatisfaction about the SALT negotiations is growing. FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE ZEITUNG pointed out that although Washington is prepared to negotiate with Moscow on the question of "gray zone weapons," no decision seems to have been made as to whether the U.S. Government will let its partners join the negotiations and how. Apparently, no unanimous decision has been made on the question of choosing a common European spokesman by the allies. A more important issue is whether the Soviet Union will allow Europe to join in the negotiations in one form or another when it begins its negotiations with the United States on the question of limiting "gray zone weapons."

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Apparently, this issue still remains to be settled. To West Europe, this issue is a matter of life and death. Let us wait and see how the U.S.-Soviet SALT negotiations will be carried on.

PEOPLE'S DAILY RAPS USSR-SRV 'MALICIOUS DIPLOMACY' TOWARD ASEAN

BE140654Y Peking In Vietnamese to Vietnam 1130 GMT 13 Nov 78 BK

[Text] In its 12 November issue, the Chinese paper PEOPLE'S DAILY carries a commentary entitled "A Show of Lies," exposing the clumsiness of the Soviet Union and Vietnam in telling lies and smiling deceitfully while implementing their malicious diplomacy toward Southeast Asia. The commentary says: People wonder why the Soviet Union and Vietnam have suddenly made a 180-degree turn in their attitude toward this organization, its member countries are increasingly doubtful and suspicious of this turnabout.

The commentary points out: The Soviet Union and Vietnam are worried about this. To dispel suspicion among the ASEAN member countries, the Soviet ambassador to Malaysia recently had to put on a show. He shamelessly said: Since the birth of ASEAN in 1967, the Soviet Union has not been hostile to this organization, but it was at the beginning suspicious of ASEAN's objectives. Someone else has distorted the friendly Soviet attitude toward ASEAN. Such a statement is contrary to all that the Soviet Union has done to and said about ASEAN.

The commentary says: It is clear to everyone that that show was nothing new and was simply deception and a deliberate lie. The whole world knows that since ASEAN's birth, the Soviet Union has ordered its entire propaganda apparatus to openly and brazenly criticize and revile this organization. Until the middle of last year, TASS and the Soviet press still energetically scored ASEAN as a bewitched military organization, as following a deviating path of expanding its military forces and strengthening military cooperation within itself, as being xenophobic, as trying to transform itself, into a military alliance, as having a militarist spirit, and so on and so forth.

Is such criticism hostile or friendly to ASEAN? Does it not prove that the Soviet Union has been consistently hostile to ASEAN for the past 10 years rather than just suspicious at the outset of ASEAN's objectives? Is the statement on Soviet suspicion of ASEAN's objectives sufficient to deny Soviet hostility to this organization over the past 10 years? Is it not the Soviet propaganda experts, and no one else, who have distorted the truth about ASEAN through their written criticism?

The commentary concludes: The maldroit Soviet ambassador is not the only one who has implemented such a malicious diplomatic policy toward Southeast Asia through lies and deceitful smiles. Earlier, a Vietnamese vice foreign minister did the same thing. He was followed later by a Vietnamese leader and a Soviet vice foreign minister. Thus these personalities, both on the stage and behind the curtain, have performed the same show.

SOVIET SLANDER CAMPAIGN AGAINST CAMBODIA REFUTED

OW131941Y Peking NCNA in English 1930 GMT 13 Nov 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 13 Nov (HSINHUA)--Of late, while the Vietnamese authorities are preparing for dry-season military actions against Kampuchea, the Soviet Union helps with a propaganda campaign, attacking and slandering Kampuchea, in addition to the advices and arms shipments it is offering, according to reports from Moscow.



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In the military clashes between Vietnam and Kampuchea, the Vietnamese army occupied Kampuchea's land. And it is obvious as to who is the aggressor and who is the victim. But the stark fact is turned upside-down in Moscow's propaganda. Since Brezhnev alleged on September 1 that Vietnam was faced with military provocations from Kampuchea, Soviet mass media invented and spread the tale that Vietnam had been invaded by Kampuchea. On September 14, the PRAVDA claimed that Kampuchea was mounting more and more armed provocations against Vietnam and was playing the role of a shock team in aggravating the tension in Southeast Asia.

On October 20, the Soviet newspaper TRUD used more malignant words against Kampuchea, saying it had embarked on the road of aggression, first of all against Vietnam. The RED STAR, organ of the Soviet Defence Ministry, on October 28 accused Kampuchea of having launched an un-declared border war on Vietnam. IZVESTIA, another major Soviet newspaper went so far as to charge on November 1, that the People's Administration of Kampuchea created armed accidents along the borders with Vietnam from the very beginning.

In order to find a pretext for Vietnam to make fresh large-scale military incursions on Kampuchea, the Kremlin and its propaganda machines distort and attack the internal policies of Kampuchea. In collaboration with Hanoi, the Soviet Union fabricated the existence of what it called up-rising forces in Kampuchea, in an attempt to subvert Kampuchea from within. Moreover, the ulterior motive was to use this kind of propaganda to cover up the Vietnamese dry-season offensives under preparation. The weekly NEW TIMES and IZVESTIA even called for the overthrow of the present leadership in Phnom Penh.

This rumour campaign of the Soviet Union cannot but heighten people's vigilance when the Soviet Union and Vietnam have concluded their "friendship and cooperation treaty" and when Moscow is rushing arms into Vietnam.

#### USSR, SRV EFFORT TO UNDERMINE NONALIGNED MOVEMENT REVEALED

OW121353Y Peking NCNA in English 1330 GMT 12 Nov 78 OW

[Commentary: "Move To Undermine Non-Alignment Movement"--NCNA headline]

[Text] Peking, 12 Nov (HSINHUA correspondent)--On the day of the release of the text of the Soviet-Vietnamese treaty, the Hanoi paper, NHAN DAN, declared in an editorial that "Vietnam has cast in its lot with the Soviet Union" and that "our country has become a solid outpost of the socialist system in Southeast Asia." This took place only two years after Vietnam joined the non-alignment movement as a unified nation. Those in power in Hanoi now decided to align the country with a superpower through a treaty and together with the Kremlin they pledged to deal with what they term "threat" from others. As if this is not enough, Hanoi publicly stated that it had thrown in its lot with the Soviet Union and voiced its pride in being "the solid outpost" of a military bloc dominated by that superpower. Thus, the Vietnamese authorities have shed its fig-leaf of "non-alignment" in public and joined the "community" with the Kremlin as its patriarch. In both words and deeds they have defied the fundamental principle of the non-alignment movement.

But Hanoi decides to stay on in the non-aligned camp as it intends to get other non-aligned countries to align with that "community" as it has done. This is certainly preposterous, so it put forward its own definition of non-alignment.

A commentary in the Hanoi paper, the PEOPLE ARMY DAILY, of June 13 proclaims that non-alignment in essence means no more than "non-alignment with the aggressive forces of imperialism" and "non-participation in the military blocs founded by imperialism". It adds that the imperialists and reactionaries try to "estrangle the non-aligned countries from the socialist countries and the world's truly revolutionary forces, from their natural ally--the socialist system". Such neutrality, it asserts, "In effect means isolationism" and "practically alignment with imperialism and the reactionaries".

It is a roundabout way of saying that the non-aligned must align with the Soviet Union as Vietnam has done, or they are in fact aligned with imperialism and the reactionaries. This logic appears quite strange for if the non-aligned must align themselves with one camp or else they are in fact aligned with another, then there can be no non-alignment movement in the world. If Hanoi's logic is valid, those countries which refuse to take the Soviet Union as their "natural ally" and align themselves with it, such as the member states of the Association of South East Asian Nations, would be guilty of "practically aligning themselves with imperialism and the reactionaries". Yet, only recently the Hanoi leaders have surprised the world by declaring that they are in favour of the aims of the ASEAN or, in other words, in favour of alignment with imperialism and the reactionaries by their own logic!

"It is interesting to recall that this same remarkable theory had been advanced by the official Cuban newspaper, GRANMA, on August 14, 1976. The paper says: "A mass of evidence shows that alignment with the socialist community is an inexhaustible source of strength for the non-alignment movement."

Further inquiry, however, shows that the real author of this remarkable theory is neither Hanoi nor Havana, but Moscow itself. A truly memorable article on the non-alignment movement in the 1976 July issue of the Soviet party journal COMMUNIST declares: "Life itself has convinced the developing countries that the countries of the socialist community are the natural and reliable allies in their struggle." A TASS commentary in the same year also said: "The non-aligned countries' alliance with the socialist countries provides the guarantee for the strengthening of their political and economic independence and successful unfolding of the struggle against imperialism and neo-colonialism."

It is, therefore, clear that the Kremlin has long decided to use such turncoats in the non-aligned movement as Cuba and Vietnam to undermine the movement and bring one non-aligned nation after another into its own sphere of influence, thereby bolstering its position in the worldwide contention with the United States. However, the overwhelming majority of the non-aligned countries have pledged themselves to uphold the fundamental principle of their movement. They are highly alert against the Kremlin's sinister designs to undermine the non-alignment movement through Cuba and Vietnam. They will push their growing movement ahead in the right direction of anti-imperialism, anti-colonialism and anti-hegemonism.

#### THAI PAPER CITED ON SOVIET-VIETNAMESE MENACE

OW132118Y Peking NCHA in English 2049 GMT 13 Nov 78 OW

[Text] Bangkok, 13 Nov, (HSINHUA)--Today the threat against peace, neutrality and tranquillity in Southeast Asia comes from the Soviet Union and Vietnam, says the Thai paper UNITED DAILY NEWS in an article today.

"Since the end of the Vietnam war, the Soviet Union, taking advantage of the U.S. retreat from Asia, has carried out large-scale expansion there. With the Soviet-Vietnamese alliance, the situation has become more dangerous. The Kremlin is not only using Hanoi as a Trojan horse to worm its way into the ASEAN to peddle the 'Asian collective security system'; it may even use the Soviet-Vietnamese treaty flagrantly to turn Vietnam into a Cuba of the east," the article says. It says: "At present, they are moving nakedly against Kampuchea. Should they succeed in Kampuchea, Southeast Asia would be the next target."

"The situation in Southeast Asia", the article points out, "is characterized by the emergence of regional hegemonism--Vietnam. At the instigation of the Soviet Union, it will bring intranquillity to Asia, Southeast Asia in particular. This is a real threat."

## NORTH ASIA

## VICE PREMIER CHEN MU-HUA RECEIVES DPRK FRIENDSHIP DELEGATION

OW131303Y Peking NCNA in English 1225 GMT 13 Nov 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 13 Nov (HSINHUA)--Chen Mu-hua, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and vice-premier of the State Council, this morning met and had a cordial and friendly conversation with a second friendship delegation of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea led by Han Kun-sam, with Chon Tae-kuk and Kim Won-kyong as the deputy leaders. Korean Ambassador to China Chon Myong-su was present at the meeting. Present also were Lu Hsu-chang and Li Chuan-chung, director and deputy director of the China Travel and Tourism Administrative Bureau.

While in China, the delegation travelled to Shanghai, Canton, Kweilin, Changsha, Sian, Taiyuan and Shihchiachuang. They will leave for home shortly.

## OPPOSITION TO NEW U.S.-SOUTH KOREA COMMAND REPORTED

OW091651Y Peking NCNA in English 1629 GMT 9 Nov 78 OW

[Text] Pyongyang, 9 Nov (HSINHUA)--A spokesman of the Foreign Ministry of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea published a statement today, branding the activation of the "South Korea-U.S. combined forces command" as an open aggressive act for perpetuating the U.S. military occupation of South Korea, according to KCNA. The statement sharply assailed the inauguration of the command. It said: "The hasty fabrication of such new military organization as the 'South Korea-U.S. combined forces command' by the United States instead of dissolving its military apparatuses in South Korea is aimed precisely at continuing its colonial rule over South Korea, not withdrawing its troops, supporting the South Korean puppet clique and backing the creation of 'two Koreas' by force of arms." It said: "The formation of this command is also part of the new war preparations. With the fabrication of the 'South Korea-U.S. combined forces command' the South Korean puppet clique intend to leave South Korea to U.S. imperialism as its permanent colony and military base and realize their ambition for long term office in return for their faithful execution of its policy of aggression and war."



It went on to say: "The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Korean people resolutely condemn the United States and the South Korean puppets for their fabrication of the command, considering it as a challenge to the entire Korean people and the world peace-loving peoples who demand the immediate withdrawal of U.S. imperialist aggressor troops from South Korea and an infringement upon peace and security in Korea and Asia." "The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Korean people will check and frustrate the manoeuvres of the United States and the South Korean puppet clique to provoke another war, safeguard peace in Korea and Asia and surely achieve the independent and peaceful reunification of the country", the statement concluded.

## DPRK Envoy in Peking

OW131305Y Peking NCNA in English 1230 GMT 13 Nov 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 13 Nov (HSINHUA)--Chong Myong-su, ambassador of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to China, pointed out today that the United States had formed the "South Korea-U.S. combined forces command" with the Pak Chong-hui clique in order to maintain its colonial rule over South Korea and back the creation of "two Koreas" by force of arms.

Speaking at a press conference for Chinese and foreign correspondents, the ambassador described the setting up of the "combined forces command" as a clear sign that the U.S. military authorities and South Korean puppets were speeding up on a full scale the preparations to ignite a new war in Korea. Ambassador Chon Myong-su pointed out that the United States must give up its delusion to maintain its colonial rule over South Korea through "two Koreas" plot and, furthermore, to invade the whole of Korea, and must pull out all the U.S. troops and destruction weapons from South Korea without delay. He went on to say that the South Korean authorities must stop the treacherous acts and change the policy of war and split for that of peace and reunification.

## RPR Spokesman

OW131311Y Peking NCNA in English 1238 GMT 13 Nov 78 OW

[Text] Pyongyang, 13 Nov (HSINHUA)--A spokesman of the South Korean Revolutionary Party for Reunification in a statement denounced the formation of the "South Korea-U.S. combined forces command" by U.S. Defence Secretary Harold Brown and the Pak Chong-hui clique and demanded that the U.S. forces immediately withdraw from South Korea, according to a report of the KOREAN CENTRAL NEWS AGENCY. The statement issued on November 10 noted that Brown said that the pulling out of U.S. ground force from South Korea is not a "withdrawal", and that he had pledged to strengthen the U.S. air force in South Korea. This clearly reveals the U.S. imperialist attempt to perpetuate the occupation of South Korea as a colony and military base and their aggressive plan to step up war preparations, the statement said. Denouncing the formation of the joint command and the deployment of a Phantom aircraft group in South Korea, the statement said that it is time to put an end to the 33 years shameful history of U.S. occupation of South Korea. All U.S. forces in South Korea including the ground force, navy and air force, as well as all lethal weapons including nuclear weapons, war equipment and military material must be withdrawn from South Korea without reservation.

## SOUTHEAST ASIA &amp; PACIFIC

## NCNA DETAILS CONTINUED VIETNAMESE BORDER INTRUSIONS

OW131714Y Peking NCNA in English 1702 GMT 13 Nov 78 OW

[Text] Nanning, 13 Nov (HSINHUA correspondent)--Regardless of the warnings by the Chinese Government, the Vietnamese authorities recently continued to invade Chinese territory in some places of the Kwangsi Chuang Autonomous Region along the Sino-Vietnamese border. They disrupted the normal production activities of Chinese inhabitants there and prevented the Chinese frontier guards from carrying out their normal patrol duties.

As the late rice in the area bordering with Vietnam has ripened, the Vietnamese authorities sent armed securitymen and militiamen to intrude into the Chinese territory, occupied our farmland by force and prevented the Chinese inhabitants from reaping late rice and other crops. The Liaohang production brigade of Ningming County has 32 mu of ricefield on the Chinese side of marker-post east 25. The fully armed Vietnamese securitymen prevented our commune members on many occasions from going there for harvesting. On November 3, six armed Vietnamese securitymen intimidated at the point of the bayonet 12 women commune members who were harvesting there, threatening, "we will kill you if you come again!" On the following day, 20 armed Vietnamese securitymen fired warning shots to intimidate 18 women commune members of our country there. On November 5, over 70 armed Vietnamese securitymen and militiamen surrounded from three directions over 20 commune members who were reaping crops. A bloodshed incident was avoided only because our commune members timely discovered them and quickly left the spot.

The Vietnamese authorities also sent armed securitymen and militiamen to rob and steal the farm produces and livestock of our inhabitants. On October 30 four water buffaloes in Tunhsing County were stolen by the armed Vietnamese securitymen. On November 5, nine armed Vietnamese securitymen intruded into Chingsi County of China, and robbed one water buffalo from Napo production brigade.

The Vietnamese authorities for some time have sent their men to set up barbed wire entanglements, dig trenches, lay mines, and set up sharpened bamboo stakes on the Chinese territory and made provocations along the border. On October 20, over 300 armed Vietnamese securitymen and militiamen intruded several hundred metres deep into Chinese territory--Kunmanung of Pinghsiang City between marker-post east 15 and 16. They set up bamboo stakes and laid mines and then robbed the crops of the Chinese commune there. On October 22, Vietnamese personnel intruded into Chinese territory of Dahsin County from somewhere near marker-post west 53, set up many bamboo stakes and blocked the Chinese patrol route. On the same day, over 20 fully armed Vietnamese securitymen and militiamen entered their trenches and aimed their light machine guns at the patrol route. In late August, the Vietnamese authorities set up 320 meter-long barbed wire entanglements in the Yuai area of China's Ningming County. The barbed wire entanglements were dismantled by our inhabitants on October 8, but the Vietnamese side again set up 380 metre-long barbed wire entanglements on the same place on October 15 and set up bamboo stakes and laid mines dozen of metres deeper into our territory than last. 61 year-old Chu Hua-yu, member of the Mengma production brigade of the Nanpo commune of Chingsi County, trod a mine on October 31 planted by intruding Vietnamese personnel and was wounded in both feet.

## PEKING SCORES SRV PLOT OF AGGRESSION AGAINST CAMBODIA

OWO90733Y Peking Domestic Service in Mandarin 0400 GMT 8 Nov 78 OW

[Talk on current events: "Vietnamese Expansionists Are Doomed To Fail in Their New Plot of Aggression Against Kampuchea"]

[Excerpts] Directed and supported by the Soviet Union, the Vietnamese authorities have recently stepped up preparations to launch a large-scale armed aggression against Kampuchea after the rainy season ends. According to reports, high-ranking officials of the Vietnamese authorities have time and again openly declared that they would topple the revolutionary regime of Kampuchea. They said that the Government of Kampuchea would not remain very long and even predicted that it would be toppled before the year is over.

This shows that the Vietnamese authorities are plotting to use Kampuchean counterrevolutionaries and Vietnamese troops to topple the Democratic Government of Kampuchea.

According to reports by foreign newspapers and news agencies, the Vietnamese authorities will launch a large-scale offensive to topple the Phnom Penh government after the rainy season is over. In order to launch the offensive, the Vietnamese authorities are sending troops to Kampuchean-Vietnamese border areas. At present, reinforcements massed at the border areas have reached nearly 100,000, obviously ready to launch the offensive. What is intolerable is that while preparing to launch a large-scale attack against Kampuchea, the Vietnamese authorities brazenly fire poison gas shells into Kampuchea. This shows that Vietnamese regional hegemonism has resorted to all kinds of despicable means to realize its plot of invading Kampuchea.

To support the Vietnamese authorities' aggression against Kampuchea, the Soviet Union is rushing large quantities of weapons and munitions and a large number of personnel to Vietnam. According to a report, the Soviet Union has set up a military aid command in Hanoi to supervise the work of transporting more Soviet weapons to Vietnam. The Soviet Union has stepped up transporting weapons by air and sea to Vietnam. Recently, two Soviet freighters unloaded weapons at a dock in Cam Ranh Bay Harbor. The quantity exceeded the total amount of weapons the Soviet Union gave Vietnam in 1977. The number of military advisers in Vietnam has doubled to about 4,000 people.

What merits more attention is that the Vietnamese party-government delegation lead by Le Duan signed on 3 November a treaty of friendship and cooperation with the Soviet Union. World public opinion has pointed out that the treaty directed at Asia as a whole and that the purpose of concluding the treaty is to aid Vietnam in its border disputes with Kampuchea and for realizing Soviet-Vietnamese close cooperation at a time when Vietnam is exerting pressure on Kampuchea.

After failing several times in their aggression against Kampuchea, the Vietnamese authorities are preparing to try again. This fully exposes the Vietnamese authorities' ambition of stubbornly pushing their regional hegemonism in an attempt to annex Kampuchea and also expose its true features in serving Soviet expansion in Southeast Asia.

Faced with the danger of aggression from Vietnam, the Government of Democratic Kampuchea has been continuously exposing the aggression and expansion schemes of the Soviet Union and the Vietnamese authorities and has been preparing to hit back at the new aggression by Vietnam.

At present, the heroic soldiers and people of Kampuchea, under the leadership of the Communist Party of Kampuchea headed by Comrade Pol Pot, are stepping up combat readiness to repulse aggressors at all times and to resolutely defend state sovereignty and territorial integrity.



A just cause enjoys abundant support, an unjust cause enjoys little support. The Kampuchean people's just struggle enjoys support by world public opinion. The Vietnamese authorities' plot to again invade Kampuchea with the support of the Soviet Union has been strongly denounced by world public opinion.

The Kampuchean people's struggle against Vietnam will certainly win a decisive victory. World public opinion has penetratingly exposed the criminal acts of the Vietnamese authorities and Soviet expansionists. This is strong support for the Kampuchean people's struggle.

If the Vietnamese authorities act arbitrarily to brazenly expand their aggression against Kampuchea, they will meet with stronger denunciation by the world's people, with stronger resistance by the Kampuchean people and with more ignominious failure.

#### RADIO CAMBODIA CITED ON SRV'S POISONOUS GAS SHELLING

OW131327Y Peking NCNA in English 1246 GMT 13 Nov 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 13 Nov (HSINHUA)--The Vietnamese aggressors have fired more poisonous gas shells into Kampuchean territory in the last few days, according to Radio Democratic Kampuchea today. The radio reported that the Vietnamese aggressors again fired 105mm shells containing poisonous gas on Oyadao, Ratanikiri Province of Kampuchea, on November 8, 9 and 10. They also fired poisonous gas shells on the Krek-Mimot section of Highway 7 on November 8 and 9. Poisonous gas shells were also fired into Takeo Province on November 9, 10 and 11.

Despite strong condemnation by world public opinion, the radio broadcast said, the Vietnamese authorities are intensifying their fascist act wilfully. This can only further expose the ambition of the Vietnamese authorities and their master to invade and annex Democratic Kampuchea and the Kampuchean people will never be intimidated, the radio said.

#### CONTINUED REPORTAGE ON TENG HSIAO-PING VISIT TO SINGAPORE

##### Plants Tree

OW131215Y Peking NCNA in English 1200 GMT 13 Nov 78 OW

[Text] Singapore, 13 Nov (HSINHUA)--Visiting Chinese Vice-Premier Teng Hsiao-ping planted a ponpon tree here this morning on the hill top in Singapore's rising new industrial centre Jurong Town in the southwestern part of the island. To keep in memory the Chinese vice-premier's visit to Singapore, the Jurong Town authorities invited him to plant the small tree on the green hill which commands a bird's eye view of the whole island and its sea harbours.

Vice-Premier Teng arrived at the hill top in the company of Chairman of the Jurong Town Corporation Teh Cheang Wan. Wielding a spade, the Chinese vice-premier moved earth to cover up the root of the tree and sprayed water on it. He was surrounded by a jostling crowd of local and foreign photographers and cameramen vying to make shots of this memorable event. A marble stone was placed in front of the tree with gilded inscription in English: "This tree was planted by H.E. Mr. Teng Hsiao-ping, vice-premier of the People's Republic of China, on the occasion of his official visit to the Republic of Singapore from 12th to 14th November 1978." Not far away is a tree planted by the President of Bangladesh Ziaur Rahman when he visited Singapore on 20th-21st last September.

After the tree-planting, Vice-Premier Teng Hsiao-ping, Mrs. Cho Lin and members of his party climbed up a five-storey lookout tower to have a panoramic view of the thriving industrial town of more than 5,000 hectares. It is the biggest industrial estate in Singapore, which 14 years ago, was an expanse of waste land, mangrove swamps and prawn ponds.

In the Jurong Town hall at the foot of the hill, the chairman of the JTC (Jurong Town Corporation) briefed the Chinese guests on the construction of the new industrial centre. Having a population of 1.7 million, the island country of Singapore on the southern tip of the peninsula of Malay is an important hub of the world's sea transport and communication. With foreign trade as the main sector in her national economy, Singapore has been developing manufacturing industries. Jurong by the sea port was chosen as the area to build up these industries. During the past 16 years, three big oil refineries have been built to handle crude oil from the Middle East, together with a number of steel mills using imported scrap steel as raw material as well as truck-assembling plants, shipyards, petrochemical works, fish-processing plants, and housing projects have also been built. Plans are under way to reclaim foreshore and seabed to prepare land for building more factories.

Vice-Premier Teng spoke highly of their efforts to step up production and wished them greater successes. Chinese Foreign Minister Huang Hua and other members of Vice-Premier Teng's party accompanied him in the tour.

#### Briefed on Housing Development

OW131219Y Peking NCHA in English 1209 GMT 13 Nov 78 OW

[Text] Singapore, 13 Nov (HSINHUA)--Chinese Vice-Premier Teng Hsiao-ping today praised Singapore's efforts in solving its housing problem when he was briefed on the country's public housing programme at the housing and development board here this morning. Chairman of the Housing and Development Board Michael Fam told the Chinese guests that the present government, when it was first elected into office in 1959, gave priority attention to the then critical housing problem by launching a big programme of building public housing. With the completion of three five-year building programmes starting 1960, 50 per cent of Singapore's 1.7 million population had been accommodated in public housing in 1975 as against only 9 per cent in 1960. He declared that according to the latest projection, 75 per cent of Singapore's total population would live in public housing by the end of 1985 when the next five-year building programme is to be completed.

After the briefing, Chairman Michael Fam guided Vice-Premier Teng and his party to climb up to the 22nd and top floor of the office building to have a look at the new housings already built around.

Walking slowly on the flat top, the Chinese vice-premier asked the chairman about the annual total floor space of housing construction in Singapore and other questions. The chairman told Vice-Premier Teng that Singapore now completed three million square metres of building annually, two-thirds of which went to public housing of ten to 20 floors. Monthly expenditures for water, gas and electricity usually took up 5 to 10 per cent of the income of a family. Learning that a total of 30,000 technicians and workers were engaged in housing projects, Vice-Premier Teng said: "The number is not big. This shows that you have a high level of mechanisation in construction."

At the request of the host, Vice-Premier Teng signed the guest book.

Among those accompanying Vice-Premier Teng in the tour, were Mme. Cho Lin, Foreign Minister Huang Hua and Mme. Ho Li-liang, and Deputy Director of the General Office of the State Council Li Li-yin.

#### Cho Lin Sightsees

OW131237Y Peking NCNA in English 1215 GMT 13 Nov 78 OW

[Text] Singapore, 13 Nov (HSINHUA)--Mme. Cho Lin, wife of Chinese Vice-Premier Teng Hsiao-ping, cruised the busy Singapore harbour aboard a motor launch yesterday afternoon. Enjoying the views of the waterfront with numerous ships from countries sailing in and out, she was briefed by the director of engineering service of the Singapore port. The director said that on the average about 200 ships arrive at Singapore everyday, making it the world's 4th busiest harbour. When the guests saw two Chinese ships--SS. "Ching Yang" and SS. "Lu Liang Shan"--berthing at wharfs, they were told that a growing number of Chinese ships were calling at Singapore. They also saw giant cranes at work on a container terminal.

Earlier the Chinese visitors went to the Van Kleeef Aquarium which houses many rare species of marine and freshwater fishes, amphibians, reptiles and invertebrates. They were also impressed by the rich varieties of tropical fishes.

This morning, Mme. Cho Lin was invited to visit Jurong Bird Park famous for its thousands of birds including some rare species such as red birds of paradise. The Chinese guests made a tour on a tram enjoying the beautiful scenery in the park together with hundreds of Singapore school children on vacation. At one point they took a walk in an aviary built on a hill and saw birds of many species flying freely overhead.

In the afternoon they visited an orchid cultivation centre in Singapore botanic garden. Numerous species of orchids produced by extensive hybridization were displayed in the centre. Like Thailand, orchid cultivation is also an important source of export earning of Singapore.

On the sighting tours, Mme. Cho Lin was accompanied by Mme. Ho Li-liang, wife of the Chinese foreign minister and Mrs. Ong Teng Cheong, wife of the Singapore minister of communications.

#### Concludes Talks

OW131645Y Peking NCNA in English 1637 GMT 13 Nov 78 OW

[Text] Singapore, 13 Nov (HSINHUA)--In their two rounds of talks which concluded here this afternoon, both Chinese Vice-Premier Teng Hsiao-ping and Singaporean Prime Minister Lee Kuan Yew agreed that there are wide prospects for China and Singapore to expand trade relations between them. They expressed the hope that the two countries will further develop their relations of friendly cooperation in all fields.

In a frank, sincere and friendly atmosphere, the two leaders exchanged views on the world situation, especially the situation in Southeast Asia. They stressed the need for higher vigilance against acts of aggression by hegemonism in Africa, the Middle East, Asia and especially Southeast Asia.



## Deputy Prime Minister's Dinner

OW131701Y Peking NCNA in English 1650 GMT 13 Nov 78 OW

[Text] Singapore, 13 Nov (HSINHUA)--Visiting Chinese Vice-Premier Teng Hsiao-ping and his wife Cho Lin were honoured at a dinner given by Singaporean Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Defence and Mrs. Goh Keng Swee here this evening. Singaporean Prime Minister and Mrs. Lee Kuan Yew were present.

The two-hour dinner proceeded in a warm and informal atmosphere during which the hosts and guests had a pleasant chat. Peking duck and many dishes of Cantonese style and Chinese rice wine were served.

Among the guests at the dinner were Chinese Foreign Minister Huang Hua and his wife Ho Li-liang, deputy director of the General Office of the State Council Li Li-yin and other members of Vice-Premier Teng's entourage. Among the Singaporean dignitaries present were Speaker of Singapore's Parliament Yeoh Ghim Seng, Foreign Minister S. Rajaratnam and Mrs. Rajaratnam, Minister for Labour Ong Pang Boon, Minister for National Development Lim Kim San, Minister for Home Affairs and Education Chua Sian Chin and Minister for Communications Ong Teng Cheong and other senior government officials, members of Parliament, prominent educationists and journalists.

Given Warm Send-off

OW140714Y Peking NCNA in English 0702 GMT 14 Nov 78 OW

[Text] Singapore, 14 Nov (HSINHUA)--Chinese Vice-Premier Teng Hsiao-ping was given a warm send-off on his departure for home this morning at the end of his two-day visit to Singapore and his current tour of Southeast Asia which also took him to Thailand and Malaysia.

Singapore Prime Minister Lee Kuan Yew headed a host of top leaders to see the Chinese vice-premier off at the international airport. A departure ceremony was held which included reviewing of a honour guard.

Observers believe that the Chinese vice-premier's successful Southeast Asia tour has further increased mutual understanding and friendship between China and the three ASEAN countries, opening up new vast vistas for expanding exchanges in the political, economic, trade, scientific, cultural and other fields. The political talks Vice-Premier Teng Hsiao-ping held with top leaders of the three ASEAN countries showed that they shared similar views on major international issues especially on the necessity of keeping high vigilance against hegemonism so as to maintain peace and security in the world especially in this region.

With a gentle breeze blowing from the sea, the picturesque green island of Singapore, now in its best season, is especially charming under the mild morning sun. Prime Minister Lee Kuan Yew and his wife Kwa Geok Choo drive to the Istana villa and accompanied Chinese Vice-Premier Teng Hsiao-ping and his wife Cho Lin in the 15-minute drive to the red-carpeted airport which flew the national flags of China and Singapore.

After descending from the limousine, Vice-Premier Teng Hsiao-ping, accompanied by Mrs. Cho Lin and Foreign Minister Huang Hua and Mrs. Ho Li-liang, walked to the reception line to bid farewell to Singaporean Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Defence Goh Keng Swee, Foreign Minister S. Rajaratnam, Finance Minister Sui Sen Hon and other cabinet ministers, as well as members of the diplomatic corps.

The Chinese Vice-Premier then mounted the dais. The guard commander stepped forward and invited him to inspect the guard of honour formed by the 1st Battalion Singapore Guards in the company of Prime Minister Lee Kuan Yew. The band of the Singapore armoured regiment struck up the national anthems of Singapore and China to end the grand ceremony.

At the foot of the ramp, Vice-Premier Teng Hsiao-ping and Mme Cho Lin warmly shook hands with Prime Minister Lee Kuan Yew and Mme Ewa Geok Choo, thanking them and the government and people of Singapore for their warm hospitality. The Singapore prime minister and Mme wished them safe trip. After climbing up the top of the ramp, the energetic and smiling Chinese vice-premier waved again and again to the well-wishers and then boarded the Boeing-707 of the CAAC which took off.

#### THAI COMMENT ON TENG HSIAO-PING VISIT TO THAILAND CITED

Prime Minister Kriangsak

OW091523Y Peking NCMA in English 1514 GMT 9 Nov 78 OW

[Text] Bangkok, 9 Nov (HSINHUA)--"Vice-Premier Teng Hsiao-ping's visit to Thailand has achieved a very satisfactory result and I believe that Vice-Premier Teng feels the same." said Thai Prime Minister Kriangsak Chamanan here today. He said that the visit "has brought closer the relations between Thailand and China and enhanced their mutual understanding."

Prime Minister Kriangsak made the statement to newsmen in a reception room at the Don Muang International Airport after bidding farewell to Vice-Premier Teng. The Thai prime minister said, "The two sides agreed to constantly expand economic and trade exchanges in the future. The three documents on the strengthening of scientific and technical cooperation and the increase in trade exchanges signed this morning between the countries are a concrete achievement to implement the agreements on trade and scientific and technical cooperation signed between the two countries earlier this year." "I am pleased that China reaffirmed its support for the ASEAN stand to establish a zone of peace, freedom and neutrality in Southeast Asia," said the prime minister.

#### Press Appraisal

OW092126Y Peking NCMA in English 1940 GMT 9 Nov 78 OW

[Text] Bangkok, 9 Nov (HSINHUA)--The successful visit to Thailand of Chinese Vice-Premier Teng Hsiao-ping is of important significance to the strengthening of the Thai-Chinese relations of friendship and cooperation and to the promotion of peace and stability in Southeast Asia, points out the press here today. The editorial of the TONG HUA YID PAO says today that the most serious problem confronting Southeast Asia is the extension of hegemonism to the region. It says: "The hegemonists have stepped up their new war build-up in the Far-East while at the same time directed 'the Cuba in Asia'--a country that schemes to annex Kampuchea and lord it over in Southeast Asia to unleash simultaneous military and political offensives. All this has led to graver tension in the region."

The editorial says that the hegemonists together with their henchmen in the region launched offensives with the ASEAN countries as the main targets. Recently they changed their attitude of hostility toward the ASEAN to one of wooing and proposed to change the ASEAN concept of peace, freedom and neutrality in Southeast Asia, in an attempt to defeat the ASEAN members one by one.

The editorial says that the strengthening of cooperation between Thailand and China and among ASEAN members aims to safeguard peace. Vice-Premier Teng Hsiao-ping's successful visit to Thailand and his subsequent visits to Malaysia and Singapore are obviously of great importance in stabilizing the situation in Southeast Asia and attaining peaceful environment in the region."

The editorial of the UNITED DAILY NEWS says that Vice-Premier Teng's visit to Thailand is an "epoch-making historic visit" which "has laid a solid foundation for the relations of friendship and cooperation between the peoples of the two countries." With the signing of the three documents on trade and scientific and technical cooperation between Thailand and China, a new bridge has been established in the relations of friendship between the two countries, the editorial says. Thai-Chinese friendship has a bright future. This is really encouraging, it adds.

The editorial points out: "Friendship and cooperation between Thailand and China, between China and the ASEAN, and the unity between China and all other Third World countries, are reliable guarantees to the victory of the fight against hegemonism, for the postponement of a world war and for the safeguarding of world peace, for the acceleration of social progress and for the well-being of mankind. "Vice-Premier Teng's Southeast Asian tour can be put on a par with Chairman Hua's tour of Europe in so far as their contribution to world peace is concerned," the editorial says.

The NEW CHINESE DAILY NEWS says editorially that coinciding with Vice-Premier's Teng's visit in Thailand were Vietnam's massive military deployment on its border with Cambodia and its stepped-up provocations and creation of incidents on the Sino-Vietnam border. These are acts of an outright hegemonist agent. Recently Vietnam signed a so-called treaty of friendship and cooperation with the Soviet Union. "These manoeuvres of Vietnam and the Soviet Union have made the ASEAN countries see more clearly the danger of hegemonism and put them in higher vigilance," says the editorial.

#### MALAYSIAN PRESS HAILS TENG HSIAO-PING'S VISIT

OW100916Y Peking MCNA in English 0755 GMT 10 Nov 78 OW

[Text] Kuala Lumpur, 10 Nov (HSINHUA)--The Malaysian press has carried editorials hailing Chinese Vice-Premier Teng Hsiao-ping's current visit to Malaysia as a new development in the friendly relations between the two countries. SIN CHEW JIT POH says in its editorial yesterday, "Vice-Premier Teng Hsiao-ping's visit is a great event in the history of Malaysian-Chinese relations which marks a new milestone in the development of the friendship between the two countries."

"Since their formal establishment of diplomatic relations on May 31, 1974," the editorial continues, "The two countries have made gratifying advances in their cooperation and contacts in the economic, trade, cultural and sports fields, and their friendship has become ever closer and increasingly consolidated. These heartening developments amply serve the interests of the two peoples. In spite of their different political systems, both countries are developing countries and they have common ground in the struggle for the establishment of a new international economic order and in their efforts to build their own countries. Consequently, the two countries have broad prospects for cooperation in international affairs and in their domestic construction.

"Malaysia is an initiator of the idea of 'peace, freedom and neutrality in Southeast Asia,' and China is an enthusiastic supporter of the idea. This important point in common in the foreign policy of the two countries forms the cornerstone in the strengthening of the ties that bind the two countries," the editorial notes.



It adds, "Following Vice-Premier Teng Hsiao-ping's visit to our country, Prime Minister Datuk Hussein bin Orm will pay a visit to China next year on invitation. The exchange of visits between their leaders is bound to further strengthen the friendly relations between the two countries," the editorial stresses.

NANYANG SIANG PAU in its editorial yesterday says that the visit of the prestigious and influential Vice-Premier Teng Hsiao-ping "will promote the good, amicable relations between Malaysia and China, bring about better understanding in each other's problems and pave the way for still closer ties between the two countries."

In an editorial entitled "Welcome Teng Hsiao-ping," UTUSAN MELAYU says yesterday: "Vice-Premier Teng's visit to Malaysia will further promote the relations between China and Malaysia." It adds: "Malaysia and other members of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) are gladdened by China's policy of recognizing ASEAN as an economic organization of the region. All the ASEAN member countries welcome the Chinese Government's policy. Malaysia treasures China's sincerity and optimistically looks forward to the promotion of the economic and trade relations among China and the ASEAN members. Malaysia welcomes Vice-Premier Teng Hsiao-ping's visit to Malaysia and hopes his visit will carry forward the spirit of friendship displayed in the 15th century when Cheng Ho made his voyage to the Straits of Malacca."

#### FRIENDLY RELATIONS WITH MALAYSIA OUTLINED

OW090940Y Peking NCMA in English 0803 GMT 9 Nov 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 9 Nov (HSINHUA)--Chinese Vice-Premier Teng Hsiao-ping is on his way to Malaysia. His visit there will be the first ever made by a Chinese leader in the long history of friendly relations between the two Asian countries. When the scheduled visit was made known last August, the Malaysian press immediately stressed its "great significance" and predicted, "the exchange of visits between the top-ranking leaders of the two countries will mark a new advance in bilateral relations." The present journey is in return for the visit paid to China in 1974 by the late Malaysian Prime Minister Tun Abdul Razak when Chairman Mao Tsetung received and had a friendly and candid discussion with him. In Peking on May 31st that year, he and Premier Chou En-lai signed a joint communique on the establishment of diplomatic relations between the two countries. This communique marked a significant advance in the history of Sino-Malaysian relations.

The establishment of diplomatic relations that year allowed economic exchanges and friendly contacts between the two countries to grow and has since made easier the development of bilateral relations based on the five principles of peaceful coexistence. Malaysia is a country rich in natural resources, but particularly known as the world's leading rubber and palm oil producer. China not only imports rubber and palm oil from that country but has also sent personnel to study and learn the processes of production. Up to the beginning of this year, Chinese economic and trade delegations and study groups have exchanged eight visits and shared experiences with their Malaysian partners. Trade contracts have also been signed. Sino-Malaysian trade has seen yearly increases and both countries anticipate further increases. Sports and cultural exchanges have also become more frequent. Chinese football and table tennis players as well as men's and women's basketball teams have paid friendly visits to Malaysia and competed in international tournaments there. In return, basketball, badminton, football and chess players have made tours to China.

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Exhibitions of Chinese chrysanthemums and Chinese calligraphy have been held in Malaysia and pictures displayed showing Chinese arts and crafts and mother-of-pearl shell work. In March this year, a troupe of young Chinese acrobats performed there. All these events have promoted Sino-Malaysian friendship and helped the Malaysian people gain a better understanding and appreciation of Chinese culture and arts.

Despite their different social systems, China and Malaysia are both developing countries of the Third World and share the task of building their countries. Consequently, both need a favourable international environment, and both desire, above all else, to uphold peace and stability in Asia. The Malaysian Government is working to consolidate and promote unity and cooperative relations within ASEAN and stands firm in its commitment that Southeast Asia should become a zone of neutrality. This Malaysian stand serves the interest of Asian peace and stability and has won the appreciation and support of China and numerous other Third World countries. The efforts made by China in this respect have likewise won the acclaim of Malaysia. Mahathir bin Mohamed, Malaysian deputy prime minister, said recently that in general, Malaysia welcomed the China-Japan peace and friendship treaty. "The treaty will promote peace and stability in Asia," he declared.

The traditional friendship between China and Malaysia which has lasted for over 2,000-years is now being developed on a new basis. The late Malaysian Prime Minister Tun Abdul Razak expressed it well when he said, "Let us begin now to lay, stone by careful stone, the foundations of enduring and fruitful friendship between our two countries and peoples." Malaysian Foreign Minister Rithauddeen's visit to China in September this year constituted a further effort to consolidate the "foundations of enduring friendship." Chinese Vice-Premier Teng Hsiao-ping received the Malaysian foreign minister and had a cordial and friendly talk with him. Foreign Minister Rithauddeen expressed warm welcome for the vice-premier's forthcoming visit. The Malaysian foreign minister said that he was very satisfied at the success of his visit to China.

The two governments and peoples of China and Malaysia are now making joint efforts to open even better prospects for friendly cooperation. The promotion of friendship between China and Malaysia is not only in harmony with the fundamental interests of the two peoples but will also make positive contributions to the maintenance of peace and security in Asia.

PLA DELEGATION DEPARTS FOR PHILIPPINES, BURMA

OW090939Y Peking NCNA in English 0735 GMT 9 Nov 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 9 Nov (HSINHUA)--A Chinese goodwill military delegation left here by air yesterday for a friendship tour of the Philippines and Burma at the invitation of General Romeo C. Espino, chief of staff of the Armed Forces of the Philippines, and General Kyaw Htin, minister of defence and chief of staff of the Burmese National Defence Forces. Leader of the delegation is Wu Hsiu-chuan, deputy chief of the General Staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army.

Arrives in Manila

OW101547Y Peking NCNA in English 1540 GMT 10 Nov 78 OW

[Text] Manila, 10 Nov (HSINHUA)--A Chinese military goodwill delegation led by Wu Hsiu-chuan, deputy chief of General Staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, arrived here this afternoon on a friendly visit to the Philippines at the invitation of General Romeo C. Espino, chief of staff of the Armed Forces of the Philippines.

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The Chinese delegation was met at the airport by Major General Fortunato U. Abat, commanding general of the Philippine Army, on behalf of General Romeo C. Espino, chief of staff of the Armed Forces of the Philippines, and other high-ranking officers as well as Rodolfo L. Diaz, acting director general of protocol of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Philippines. Chinese Ambassador to the Philippines Chen Hsin-jen was also present at the airport to meet the Chinese delegation.

Sees Defense Minister

OW121710Y Peking NCNA in English 1647 GMT 12 Nov 78 OW

[Text] Manila, 12 Nov (HSINHUA)--Philippine Minister of National Defence Juan Ponce Enrile yesterday received the visiting Chinese military goodwill delegation led by Wu Hsiu-chuan, deputy chief of the General Staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army. Minister Enrile had a friendly conversation with Wu Hsiu-chuan and other members of the Chinese delegation. Chinese Ambassador to the Philippines Chen Hsin-jen was present on the occasion. General Romeo C. Espino, chief of staff of armed forces of the Philippines, and Mrs Espino gave a dinner yesterday evening in honour of the delegation.

#### SOUTH ASIA

FOREIGN TRADE MINISTER LI CHIANG DEPARTS FOR BANGLADESH

OW111532Y Peking NCNA in English 1455 GMT 11 Nov 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 11 Nov (HSINHUA)--Chinese Minister of Foreign Trade Li Chiang left here by air today for a friendly visit to Bangladesh. He was seen off at the airport by Vice-Ministers of Foreign Trade Chia Shih and Wang Jun-sheng. Bangladesh Ambassador to China Abdul Momin was also present.

#### EUROPE

CONTINUED REPORTAGE ON VICE PREMIER WANG CHEN'S UK VISIT

Visits Aerospace Plants

OW100926Y Peking NCNA in English 0727 GMT 10 Nov 78 OW

[Text] London, 9 Nov (HSINHUA)--The visiting Chinese Vice-Premier Wang Chen and his entourage spent the whole day today visiting the British aerospace. They toured two plants of the corporation and watched a demonstration of the Harrier, sea-Harrier and Hawk jet fighters produced by the British aerospace. After the aircraft performance Wang Chen had a picture taken with the pilots and praised their excellent flying skill.

In the evening, Chinese Ambassador to Britain Ko Hua gave a reception here in honour of the vice-premier. Among the nearly two hundred guests who attended the reception were Shirley Williams, secretary of state for education and science; Frederick Mulley, secretary of state for defence; David Ennals, secretary of state for social services; and Edmund Dell, secretary of state for trade. Former British Prime Minister Edward Heath also attended the reception.



## Edinburgh Banquet

OW121532Y Peking NCNA in English 1502 GMT 12 Nov 78 OW

[Text] Edinburgh, 11 Nov (HSINHUA)--British Secretary of State for Scotland Bruce Millan gave a dinner at the ancient Edinburgh Castle here this evening in honour of Chinese Vice-Premier Wang Chen. Chinese Ambassador to Britain Ko Hua and the vice-premier's party attended the dinner.

In his toast at the dinner, Bruce Millan briefed the Chinese guests about the development of North Sea oil, ship-building, aerospace and other industries in Scotland. He said that China is conducting a new Long March of modernizations in economic and culture fields. In Scotland, he continued, "many enterprises have already had good contact with China and they are expecting to make further development of trade relations with China."

Wang Chen said at the dinner, "Scotland has extremely beautiful landscapes and the industriousness, wisdom, hospitality, melodious tune of the bagpipes and unique folk dances of the Scottish people are well known to the Chinese people. You have produced such men of letters as the celebrated classical economist Adam Smith, the great poet Robert Burns and novelist Sir Walter Scott. Your achievements in industry, especially the extraction of oil in the deep sea under conditions of gales and storms, have attracted even greater attention. In recent years, with the increase in the number of mutual visits between China and Britain, more Chinese have come to Scotland to learn from your good experiences in economy, science and culture, thus further deepening the friendly feelings between us. I am sure that in the cause of the increasing growth of Sino-British friendship and cooperation, Scotland will play an active and important role."

The Chinese vice-premier and his party arrived in Edinburgh this evening to start a visit to Scotland.

The Chinese vice-premier visited the Ratcliffe power station in the Midland Region of England today. Using coal as its fuel, the station generates over 9700 million units of electric unit annually with its four 500 mw (mega watt) giant generating units. Wang Chen and his party watched with great interest the automatic loading and unloading systems of the coal-delivering trains. They also toured the control room and other parts of the station.

Wang Chen left London yesterday for Derby and visited an engine plant of the Rolls-Royce Ltd there. The Rolls-Royce Ltd is a nationalized company, manufacturing various gas turbine engines for aircraft, marine, power station and other industrial purposes. It has now nearly 60,000 employees. The company supplies engines to more than 30 kinds of aircraft including world famous Concord, Trident, Boeing 747, Tristar, BAC1-11, Harrier, Jaguar and Tornado.

Vice-Chairman of the Rolls-Royce Ltd, D.J. Pepper said the presence of the Chinese vice-premier to his company was a great honour to them and also a result of long-term cooperation between the company and Chinese companies concerned. He hoped that such friendly cooperation would be further expanded. Wang Chen replies, "In recent years, the Rolls-Royce company signed a number of contracts with Chinese departments concerned and is now exploring the possibility of new transaction. It is my hope that there will be a new breakthrough and progress in Sino-British cooperation. It is our common aspiration to promote trade and strengthen friendship."

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"Of even greater importance is that a strong and powerful Britain, a strong and powerful Europe and a strong and powerful China are not only in the interests of our two peoples, but also conform with the interests of the peoples throughout the world."

#### LI HSIEN-NIEN MEETS DANISH PRESS DELEGATION

OW101032Y Peking NCNA in English 0725 GMT 10 Nov 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 10 Nov (HSINHUA)--Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien met with the Danish press delegation led by Anders Georg, director of the Press Department of the Danish Foreign Ministry, here this morning. Vice-premier Li Hsien-nien had a friendly conversation with the Danish friends and answered questions they posed. Danish Ambassador to China Kjeld Wilhelm Mortensen attended. Chien Chi-chen, director of the Information Department of the Chinese Foreign Ministry, and leading members of Peking press circles were present.

#### CHEN MU-HUA RECEIVES HUNGARIAN SCIENCE COOPERATION DELEGATION

OW121258Y Peking NCNA in English 1232 GMT 12 Nov 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 12 Nov (HSINHUA)--Chinese Vice-Premier Chen Mu-hua met with a delegation of scientific and technical cooperation from Hungary led by its Vice-Minister of Heavy Industry Geza Szili here this morning. They had a wide-ranging exchange of views on the future development of scientific and technical cooperation between the two countries. Hungarian Ambassador to China Robert Bibanszki attended the meeting. Present were Ma I, vice-minister of the State Economic Commission, and leading members of departments concerned under the Ministry of Economic Relations With Foreign Countries, the Ministry of Water Conservancy and Power and the First Ministry of Machine-Building. The delegation arrived here on November 10. While in Peking, they were feted by Vice-Minister Ma I.

#### Science, Technology Protocol Signed

OW121301Y Peking NCNA in English 1235 GMT 12 Nov 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 12 Nov (HSINHUA)--A protocol on the 17th meeting of the Commission for Scientific and Technical Cooperation between the People's Republic of China and the Hungarian People's Republic was signed this morning. Chen Mu-hua, vice-premier of the State Council, attended the signing ceremony. The protocol was signed by Ma I, co-chairman of the Chinese side on the commission and vice-minister of the State Economic Commission, and Geza Szili, co-chairman of the Hungarian side on the commission and vice-minister of heavy industry.

#### MIDDLE EAST & AFRICA

#### ULANFU DEPARTS 13 NOVEMBER FOR EGYPT, SUDAN, TURKEY

OW130849Y Peking NCNA in English 0716 GMT 13 Nov 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 13 Nov (HSINHUA)--Ulanfu, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, and his wife Yun Li-wen left here by special plane this morning for friendship visits to Egypt, the Sudan and Turkey, accompanied by Vice-Foreign Minister Ho Ying.

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They were seen off at the airport by Li Hsien-nien, vice-premier, Chi Peng-fei and Hu Chueh-wen, vice-chairmen of the NPC Standing Committee, and leading members of the Foreign Ministry, the department of the United Front Work of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and the Peking Municipal Revolutionary Committee. Also present were diplomatic envoys of the three countries.

**KENG PIAO RETURNS FROM 'SUCCESSFUL' AFRICAN VISIT**

OW130905Y Peking NCNA in English 0741 GMT 13 Nov 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 13 Nov (HSINHUA)--Vice-Premier Keng Piao returned to Peking by special plane this morning after successful visits to the Congo, Guinea, Mali, Ghana, Nigeria, Rwanda and Somalia. He was greeted at the airport by Li Hsien-nien and Chen Mu-hua, vice-premiers of the State Council; Wu Ching-tung, director of the General Office of the State Council; and leading members of the International Liaison Department of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, the Foreign Ministry, the Ministry of Foreign Trade and the Ministry of Economic Relations With Foreign Countries. On hand also were diplomatic envoys of the seven African countries.

Before returning to Peking, Vice-Premier Keng Piao and his party stopped over at Kuming and other places.

**SOMALI PRESIDENT RECEIVES PRC MILITARY DELEGATION**

OW130907Y Peking NCNA in English 0745 GMT 13 Nov 78 OW

[Text] Mogadiscio, 12 Nov (HSINHUA)--Somali President Mohamed Siad Barre this evening received the Chinese military goodwill delegation and had a cordial and friendly talk with them. The delegation led by Ho Cheng-wen, deputy chief of the General Staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, arrived here on November 7 to pay a week long friendly visit. This is the first Chinese military goodwill delegation to visit the country in the Horn of Africa. Present at the reception were Yusuf Ahmed Salhan, vice-minister of defence and other high-ranking Somali officers, as well as Chinese Ambassador to Somalia Chang Shih-chieh.

**ANNIVERSARY OF AROGATION OF SOMALI-SOVIET TREATY NOTED**

OW121704Y Peking NCNA in English 1632 GMT 12 Nov 78 OW

[Text] Mogadiscio, 12 Nov (HSINHUA correspondent)--The Somali people have in the past year frustrated the sabotages and subversion by their enemies at home and from abroad, holding aloft the banner of opposing imperialism, colonialism and hegemonism under the leadership of President Siad Barre, and forged ahead in the struggle of safeguarding national independence and developing the national economy. Tomorrow will be the first anniversary of the abrogation of the Somali-Soviet "friendship and cooperation" treaty and the expulsion of Soviet experts by the Somali Government. The Somali people have further recognized the true features of Soviet social-imperialism through their struggle in the past year.

In the early sixties, the Soviet Union began intensifying its infiltration and expansion. It has poured a great number of modern weapons and military personnel into the Horn of Africa since the second half of 1977 in an attempt to stir up a war between Somalia and Ethiopia.



Hence the use of Russian-made weapons by both sides in the fighting. Many Somali officials and people have pointed out that the Soviet Union is by no means the "natural ally" of the African people, but a hatchetman. Last March, Somalia took the initiative to withdraw its troops from the Ogaden Region. The Soviet Union, however, refused to withdraw its military personnel and Cuban mercenary troops. For this, Somali officials and journals have sternly condemned the Soviet Union and called for Soviet withdrawal on many occasions. At a discussion on the situation in the Horn, the students of the Somali National University and the citizens of the Wabeli District in Mogadiscio denounced the Soviet attempt to control Africa's strategic zones. They pointed out that the Soviet Union not only infiltrates and expands in the Horn, but also plans to dominate the whole region of the Red Sea and the Indian Ocean so as to cut off the channel of oil transport to Europe and realize its ambition to lord it over in the whole world.

At the 15th OAU summit, President Siad held aloft the banner of opposing hegemonism and made positive contribution to broadening the international united front in fighting against Soviet hegemony. He also told Arab reporters that Cuba had violated the fundamental principles of non-alignment and become a lackey in the service of the Soviet Union.

The Somali people have withstood severe tests in guarding against external aggression and internal subversion in the last year. The crushing of the "April 9" coup by the Somali army and people in unity and cooperation was another victory of the Somali people over the hegemonists.

Somali President Siad Barre said last January that the best way to safeguard the motherland "is to raise the productive level and develop the national economy." To speed up production, the government increased the nation's budget this year by 3,300 million Somali shillings over the previous year. Livestock breeding which was serious affected by the drought from 1974 to 1975 has been restored rapidly. Statistics show that livestock exported reached 620,000 head in the first half of this year, a 70 per cent increase over the corresponding period of last year. The country is now striving for self-sufficiency in grain in 1980. This year a number of factories have overfulfilled their production quotas set by the state. In the first half of 1978, the cigarette and match factory exceeded its quota by 10.5 per cent, the Mogadiscio foundry by 9.5 per cent and the Mogadiscio dairy by eight per cent. The Laskoreh fish cannery has been turning out more and more products, and it is expected to produce seven million tins of canned goods this year, doubling the figure of last year.

Somalia's expulsion of Soviet experts has won widespread support and solidarity from Third World countries. Last year saw Somalia win more friends in the world, for the Somali Government made an effort to strengthen its unity with Arab countries and improve its relations with Western states.

As a member of the Arab League, Somalia has all along firmly supported the Arab people in their struggle against Israeli Zionism and for the restoration of the national rights to the Palestinian people. The struggle of the Somali people against Soviet hegemonism has in return won appreciation and backing from Arab nations in recent years. The KUWAIT TIMES says in an editorial hailing Somalia's abrogation of the Somali-Soviet "friendship and cooperation treaty" that "the bitter experiences between the Soviet Union and Somalia, Egypt and Sudan should be an eye-opener to other countries to be more cautious in the relations with the superpowers."

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Somalia and other Arab nations sent more delegations to visit each other last year. These visits have further reinforced friendship and cooperation between them. President Siad said at a mass rally in Mogadiscio last February, "Somalia is not isolated in the struggle.... We have friends and brothers who are ready to side with us at a time when we are in difficulty."

The Yugoslav federal secretary for foreign affairs, the British secretary of state for foreign affairs, the Italian vice-minister of foreign affairs, leaders of the European Economic Community and a special envoy of U.S. President James Carter have visited the country, and agreements on economic and technical cooperation were signed. President Siad and Vice-President Hussein Kulmie Afrah also paid visits to France, Britain, West Germany, Italy, the Netherlands and Belgium. All these visits have served to promote mutual understanding and friendship between them.

In commemoration of the first anniversary of the abrogation of the Somali-Soviet treaty, the Somali people are determined to score new and greater achievements in their struggle to safeguard state sovereignty and develop the national economy.

#### WESTERN HEMISPHERE

##### BRAZIL'S MINES MINISTER RECEIVED BY PRC MINISTERS

OW061332Y Peking NCNA in English 1317 GMT 6 Nov 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 6 Nov (HSINHUA)--Minister of Foreign Trade Li Chiang held talks with Shigeaki Ueki, Brazilian minister of mines and energy here this morning. Chien Cheng-ying, minister of water conservancy and power, and Tang Ko, minister of metallurgical industry, met with Minister Shigeaki Ueki separately in the afternoon. They had a friendly conversation.

##### Meets With Li Hsien-nien

OW090939Y Peking NCNA in English 0820 GMT 9 Nov 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 9 Nov (HSINHUA)--Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien met and had a cordial, friendly conversation earlier today with the Brazilian trade delegation led by Shigeaki Ueki, minister of mines and energy. The trade delegation is the first big Brazilian delegation to China since the establishment of diplomatic relations between the two countries. During its stay in Peking, it has reached long-term trade agreements with the Chinese side on import of petroleum from China and on export of iron ore to China.

Minister Shigeaki Ueki said to Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien that he was very satisfied with the result brought about by concerted efforts of both sides over the last few days. Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien noted that the strengthening of economic and trade relations between the two countries were beneficial to the development of both sides.

Brazilian Ambassador to China Aloisio Napoleao and Chinese Minister of Foreign Trade Li Chiang were present.

##### Holds Press Conference

OW091725Y Hong Kong AFP in English 1335 GMT 9 Nov 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 9 Nov (AFP)--China and Brazil have concluded a five-year agreement on the sale of Chinese oil to Brazil, it was announced here today.

On top of this accord, the first of its kind, the two countries have also signed agreements enabling China to buy iron ore, sugar and metallurgical products from Brazil in return for pharmaceutical products. The agreements came at the end of five days of talks in Peking between a large Brazilian trade mission led by Minister of Mines and Energy Shigeki Ueki.

Mr Ueki told a press conference here tonight that under the terms of the five-year oil agreement Brazil would buy one million tons of Chinese oil next year, or 20,000 barrels a day. In 1980 this would increase to 1,500,000 tonnes, or 30,000 barrels a day of [words indistinct] from the Shengli oilfield southeast of Peking. Annual talks in (?1981), 1982 and 1983 would fix the quantities to be imported in those years by Brazil. China would charge more or less the same prices as the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC), Mr Ueki said replying to a question, but an agreement on prices would be arrived at following the OPEC meeting in Abu Dhabi at the end of the year.

The two countries also agreed on the immediate delivery by Brazil of 20,000 to 25,000 tonnes of pig iron, 50,000 tonnes of sugar and about 40,000 tonnes of metallurgical products. Observers believed that the 50,000 tonnes of sugar would be in addition to the 150,000 tonnes Brazil has already agreed to sell to China annually under the terms of a five-year agreement signed in 1974, but the minister was not clear on this point. Agreement has also been reached over the sale to China of two and a half million tonnes of high grade iron ore next year and in 1980, Brazil being one of the world's major iron ore exporters. At the beginning of next year the two countries will begin talks on a long-term agreement in this sector, Mr Ueki said. Brazil would like to conclude a long term agreement good for 10 or 15 years in this sector. Brazil will sell some 200,000-310,000 tonnes of metallurgical products to China next year. China will sell pharmaceutical products to Brazil as a result of negotiations held over the last two months.

The Brazilian minister judged his visit to have been "(?very) successful and very fruitful." He hoped that Brazil would rank more or less as China's fifth trade partner, behind the major traders such as Japan, Hong Kong, West Germany and the United States, Mr Ueki added. This position would be justified by Brazil's place in the world economy. The agreements signed this week would even out the trade balance between the two countries, until now in Brazil's favour, Mr Ueki said. Mr Ueki praised the Chinese officials for their "pragmatism" and the speed of the negotiations.

Mr Ueki had a 90-meeting [as received] today with Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien and had discussions with other Chinese leaders including External Trade Minister Li Chiang, Petroleum Industry Minister Sun Chen-ming and Metallurgical Industry Minister Tang Ko.

Replying to a question, Mr Ueki said the Chinese oil with its high paraffin content should not pose major problems to Brazil as Brazilian oil is of a similar type and refineries are adapted to it.

#### Hosts Banquet

OW091627Y Peking NCNA in English 1613 GMT 9 Nov 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 9 Nov (HSINHUA)--Shigeki Ueki, Brazilian minister of mines and energy and leader of the Brazilian trade delegation, gave a return banquet here this evening. Guests at the banquet on the Chinese side were Minister and Vice-Minister of Foreign Trade Li Chiang and Wang Jun-sheng, Minister of Metallurgical Industry Tang Ko and Vice-Minister of Petroleum Industry Min Yu. Minister Shigeki Ueki and Minister Li Chiang proposed toasts to the constant development of friendship between the two countries. Present were Brazilian Ambassador Aloisio Napoleao, embassy officials and members of the Brazilian trade delegation. While in Peking, the Brazilian guests visited the Peking general petro-chemical works and toured scenic spots and places of historical interest. They will leave here for home tomorrow.



## ARTICLE COMMENTS ON 'FETTERS OF GANG THINKING'

HK090947Y Peking PEOPLE'S DAILY in Chinese 1 Nov 78 p 2 HK

[Article by Hsieh Tien-pin [6200 3013 2430] and Chang Lei-ko [1728 7191 0344]: "Do Not Become a 'Man in a Straitjacket'"]

[Text] Chairman Hua's call to "further liberate our minds" has greatly aroused the Chinese people to proceed more quickly on the new Long March. The mention of liberating our minds reminds us of a well-known work entitled "Man in a Straitjacket" by the 19th century Russian writer Chekhov. Chekhov's study of the "Man in a Straitjacket" is of great help in liberating our minds.

Belikov, or the "man in a straitjacket" mentioned in the novel, teaches Greek literature. He has an ancient Greek mind. Look at this miserable gentleman: A bright and clear day finds him wearing a pair of boots and holding an umbrella. He is wearing a cotton overcoat which frames his face by its high collars. He always seems to be afraid of the wind. With glasses on and cotton plugs in his ears, he has "the air of an ascetic who wants to withdraw from the world into his own shell and insulate himself."

However, mundane affairs trouble him, exciting, annoying and driving him mad. He shakes his head at everything from the opening of a teahouse to the establishment of a library: "This may be fine but do not make any trouble."

He is fettered by inhibitions and taboos. Fears and doubts prey on him. The confines of a straitjacket leave him no freedom of action and no room for movement in his spiritual and material life.

After the death of Belikov, Chekhov used another teacher to say: "Though we have buried Belikov, there still are many today who are in straitjackets. Who knows how many there will be in the future!" It seems that Chekhov was not only a novelist but also a prophet. During our socialist revolution and construction 80 years later, we see the likes of Belikov again.

Are there not certain comrades around us who are still shackled by the "gang of four's" straitjacket? They have not tossed off its fetters. They step aside from the rushing current of the new period because they fear getting wet or getting into trouble. They shake their heads at new ways of doing things and new practices that have occurred during the new period: "This may be fine but do not make any trouble." A reform in the enrollment system for students of institutes of higher learning makes them say, "it is good to select the best, but is this not putting intellectual education first?" They frown on the revival of literary works and art programs banned by the "gang of four" and say: "Will this not again be equated with letting bourgeois stuff run wild?" When those who were wrongly accused and framed have their wrong corrected, these people panic and say, "does this not negate the Great Cultural Revolution?" When the bonus system was introduced, they had cold feet. "If things do not go well, it will mean the return of restoration." They get cold shivers especially over the idea of introducing foreign skills and obtaining loans from foreign countries. "Can this be done?" they gasp. These comrades are full of doubts and suspicions. They are bundles of nerves. Their faces betray their fears. They hate not being able to find a place that offers them the best of protection and insulation. Do these comrades not have something of Belikov in them?

The fears of those "in straitjackets" today do not end here. But these people are different from those plagued by lingering fears. The latter only have lingering fears. They are not in straitjackets and may have tossed off their shackles long ago. Those "in straitjackets" not only have lingering fears but are confined in straitjackets. They are afraid of liberating their minds or of releasing themselves from their straitjackets. They even consider the straitjacket that fetters their thinking and their hands and feet as "safety devices" that keep trouble away. This is the most pathetic thing about those "in straitjackets." [paragraph continues]

If the people in strait-jackets were in charge, the areas and departments under their control would find it difficult to achieve anything, let alone create anything new. To liberate our minds and make greater strides, we must give those "in strait-jackets" a resounding slap in the face to cure their nervousness.

A casual study of the "case of nerves" affecting those "in straitjackets" shows that almost all the victims went through the following process: At first, they did feel anything was wrong with the "gang of four's" fallacies. They shook their heads at the gang's perverted measures which they basically considered as wrong. Later, they became conditioned to what was heard and seen and considered what was wrong as right. Their senses became numbed after a while and they equated the "gang of four's" fallacies with a "revolutionary bible." After the "gang of four" was smashed, they looked out and what they saw frightened them! What was "the most revolutionary theory" yesterday is being criticized today. Why? They felt lost and insecure.

If we charge these people with being devoted followers of the "gang of four," we would be wrong. Those "in strait-jackets" are not members of the gang, nor do they belong to the same family. They just make a practice of putting the "gang of four's" straitjacket on everything today. Everything outside a "straitjacket" causes unease to those "in straitjackets." This reminds us of the story entitled "Wu's Buffalo Gasp At the Sight of the Moon." It was alleged that in the neighborhood of the Yangtze and Huai rivers, the buffalo dreaded the heat so much they gasped when they saw the moon which they thought was the sun. Those "in straitjackets" are those who have been poisoned by the "gang of four" so much that they cannot tell right from wrong or the sun from the moon. This is the cause of their trouble.

Drawing an analogy between eating and being mentally shackled by ancient teachings, Mr Lu Hsun said, "The healthy and strong take what is served without thinking as long as it is food. Only the weak pick and choose and worry about indigestion. They are fettered by taboos and misgivings. They have 1001 excuses to offer for not eating. For instance, they say what you eat may be good for you but you can avoid harm by not eating it. These kind of people must be growing weak. Their nerves are constantly on edge, which in itself saps their strength. As time goes by, they get worse. "They gasp all the time as though their very lives were at stake. This keeps them so occupied that they have no time to do anything but tremble. How then can there be time for them to achieve anything?"

Although the "case of nerves" affecting those "in straitjackets" is not difficult to cure, these people are afraid to consult a doctor. They know they are sick but they do not admit it. They still try to appear to be forthright. What they say appears to be the fairest and most correct thing possible. Such pretensions should be guarded against.

Belikov's ideal of "being confined in a straitjacket" was realized through his death. But he headed for ruin by following the road he chose. Those "in straitjackets" of the new period must not follow in his footsteps. If these comrades still want to jump on the revolutionary bandwagon on the march toward the year 2000, they should strive to throw off the shackles of the "gang of four's" straitjacket. This generally requires them to take the following two steps:

They must first plunge into the rushing current of the three major revolutionary movements and purge themselves of the filth in their minds. They should really get involved in the struggle to expose and criticize the "gang of four" and head for the forefront of production struggle and scientific experiment. After they have seen for themselves all the "gang of four's" ruthless persecution of cadres and people they will feel sorrow and their sympathy toward the revolution and their sense of duty will be aroused. [paragraph continues]



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When they have witnessed all the "gang of four's" crimes of ruining culture and education and wrecking socialist undertaking, they will deeply feel the need to turn chaos into order. To cure their "case of nerves," it is especially helpful for them to mix with the ideologically liberated masses of workers and peasants and learn their dauntless revolutionary spirit.

Second of all, they must seriously study and completely and accurately understand and master Mao Tse-tung Thought. In the past, only by vigorously promoting experimentalism and emancipating, distorting and altering Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tse-tung Thought did the "gang of four" succeed in creating various "straitjackets" to mentally shackle people. This demands that our comrades sincerely learn from the original works and grasp the spiritual essence of Mao Tse-tung Thought and acquire Chairman Mao's standpoint, viewpoint, and method in observing and handling problems. Only in this way can we thoroughly liberate ourselves from the "gang of four's" straitjacket.

#### PEOPLE'S DAILY REPRINTS ARTICLE ON PEOPLE'S RIGHTS

OW131936Y Peking Domestic Service in Mandarin 2230 GMT 12 Nov 78 OW

[Text] PEOPLE'S DAILY on 13 November reprints on page 3 an article by (Lin Chun) and (Li Ying-ho) published in the third issue of this year's CHINA YOUTH. The article is entitled "It Is Necessary To Bring Democracy Into Full Play and Consolidate the Legal System."

Guided by Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tse-tung Thought and proceeding from reality, the two young authors discuss the necessity of bringing people's democracy into full play and consolidating the socialist legal system, and they present some suggestions and opinions.

The article points out: Among the various people's democratic rights stipulated in the constitution and law, the most important are the people's right to vote, dismiss and supervise the personnel of the state's executive and administrative organs. Frequently, something like the following occurs: A certain unit's leader is highly incompetent, abuses his authority and does all sorts of evil things. But the masses can do nothing to him, not even after writing reports exposing his deeds. This big burden on their minds cannot be taken off until the higher authorities decide to replace him. Cases like this have greatly impaired the prestige of the party and the government among the people.

The people's rights to vote, dismiss and supervise have not been effectively exercised for a very long time. It is now imperative to firmly implement the measures electing the people's representatives through secret ballot and to adopt measures to rectify the situation in which the masses haven't the slightest knowledge and understanding of their representatives, still less of how they work and what opinions they present.

On behalf of the party Central Committee and the State Council, Vice Chairman Teng declared at the Ninth National Trade Union Congress: "Workshop directors, section chiefs and group heads in every enterprise must in the future be elected by the workers in the units." It can be anticipated that in the future the scope of elections will be expanded. Not only will the leaders and administrators of enterprises, communes, brigades, academic organizations and schools be elected by the masses of their own unit, but the leaders and administrators of various executive organizations will also be elected by the masses through direct or indirect ballots. In this way, the leaders will not only be responsible to the higher authorities but also to the people in particular.

An evaluation system must also be instituted to stipulate the leading cadres' term of office and rectify the measure that stipulates the tenure of office for all cadres, regardless of their good or bad performance, to insure that those who are active in the leading posts will always be the most upright, enthusiastic, capable and efficient persons.



A legally effective dismissal system must be instituted to let the people have a real--not a nominal--right to dismiss [those who are incompetent].

The people must also be encouraged through the mass organizations to supervise the work of leading organizations and leading cadres and publicly expose and criticize shortcomings and administrative mistakes in newspapers and journals so that the cadres and masses will be rectified and educated on a timely basis and so that major matters--such as the correct implementation of a policy--as well as minor matters--such as the examination and publication of a literary work--will be supervised by the masses and be determined by the will of the masses.

PEOPLE'S DAILY CALLS FOR STRICT OBSERVANCE OF LAW, DISCIPLINE

OW131858Y Peking MCNA Domestic Service in Chinese 1201 GMT 13 Nov 78 OW

[Text of 13 November PEOPLE'S DAILY editorial: "Strictly Observe Party Discipline and the Law of the State"]

[Text] Peking, 13 Nov--The duty of our cadres is to serve the people, while our laws are used to protect the people's interests. The vast number of cadres, especially our party's high-ranking cadres, should play an exemplary role in observing party discipline and the law of the state. But under the degenerative influence of the counterrevolutionary revisionist line of Lin Biao and the "gang of four," some cadres, including a few high-ranking cadres, placed themselves above the party and lorded it over the people in flagrant violation of party discipline and the law of the state. These cadres are not models in observing laws and discipline, but are persons guilty of violating laws and discipline. A current example of a person who violated laws and offended discipline is Wang Wei-chun, deputy secretary of the Honan Provincial CCP Committee. He has been exposed and criticized by the masses in response to a decision by the Honan Provincial CCP Committee. The Honan Provincial CCP Committee's decision to uphold party discipline and the law of the state has received strong support from the masses.

Our cadres are entrusted by the people to administer the state's affairs. They are authorized by the masses to represent them, serve them and protect their interests. Wang Wei-chun was a high-ranking party cadre. He should have regarded himself as a model in observing party discipline and the law of the state and as a servant devoted to serving the people. However, he took the lead in doing one evil after another, causing serious damage to the party and people when he wielded financial and economic power. Wang Wei-chun himself committed corruption and bribery and is guilty of leading a number of cadres, including his own son, astray and enticing them to commit crimes.

How could Wang Wei-chun ride roughshod over others and deliberately betray the interests of the state and people? How could he continue violating laws and discipline for such a long time while no prompt actions were taken to stop his wrongdoings? The root cause stems from the fact that the counterrevolutionary revisionist line of Lin Biao and the "gang of four" has still to be thoroughly liquidated. Lin Biao and the "gang of four" lorded their line over the people. In their eyes, there were no laws and discipline. They totally disregarded the principle that the people's rights are inviolable. Under the serious disruptive impact of Lin Biao and the "gang of four," many cadres degenerated, committed corruption and embezzlement and violated laws and discipline. Lin Biao and the "gang of four" were actually the most notorious criminals and culprits guilty of instigating wrongdoings. Under their degenerative influence, many people made mistakes and suffered.

As long as they voluntarily acknowledge their mistakes through the struggle to expose and criticize Lin Piao and the gang of four, take appropriate measures to make up for the damage they have caused, try to mend their ways and turn over a new leaf and strive to do their work well, they will certainly win the hearts of the masses. It is all the more necessary to mete out severe punishment to such serious violators of the law as Wang Wei-chun, who still has not repented despite repeated education. Only in this way can we further strengthen the socialist legal system. The proletarian laws are an important tool of the dictatorship, or what we usually call a sword in the hands of the proletariat. Without this sword, we would give the enemy chances and opportunities to offend their socialist legal system. Clearly, if we do not thoroughly criticize and eliminate the pernicious influence of Lin Piao and the "gang of four" and do not make vigorous efforts to strengthen the socialist legal system, all acts that violate laws and disrupt discipline cannot be stopped.

Chairman Mao once said: "We must criticize and struggle against some cadres, party members, and bad elements from among the masses of workers and peasants who have made serious mistakes. We must declare that the masses not only have the right to criticize them but also have the right, if necessary, to remove them from their offices or to suggest removing them from offices and expelling them from the party. In some cases, the masses can take actions to send the most harmful bad elements to the people's courts and put them on trial." (Vol IV of "Selected Works of Mao Tsetung" pages 1166-1167)

Legal actions should be taken against bad elements like Wang Wei-chun in line with the above-mentioned principles.

It is really good to see Wang Wei-chun's case exposed. This is a victory for the strategic policy decision of the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua on grasping the key link and bringing about great order across the land and an inevitable result of the in-depth development of the struggle to expose and criticize Lin Piao and the "gang of four." Inheriting the practices of the landlord and capitalist classes, Lin Piao and the "gang of four" tried in every way possible to place "their faction and gang above laws and the code of criminal procedures" and to protect their own interests just like the "senior officials of ancient China." There is only one legal system in a country under the dictatorship of the proletariat, a system that should be observed by all the people without exception. In this respect, our cadres must play an exemplary leading role.

China is a socialist country in which all personnel in every government organization, high-and low-ranking alike, are the servants of the people and not overlords sitting on their backs. Like ordinary people, they must strictly observe the constitution, laws, decrees, statutes and regulations. No violators of laws are privileged and exempt from due punishment. This point is reflected in the fact that the people in Honan Province have exposed Wang Wei-chun through their investigation of the observance of financial and economic discipline. As soon as the masses are truly mobilized, every problem can be clearly solved. Shortly after the cases of Su Hua and others were exposed, people asked the following reasonable question: Who supported and tolerated the violators of laws and discipline? No sooner was this question raised than Wang Wei-chun, a monster in Honan, was ferreted out. Naturally, the people came forward to investigate and criticize him.

Chairman Hua recently pointed out: "All acts that violate financial and economic discipline and cause a waste of state funds must be resolutely stopped whatever the pretext and, if necessary, there should be economic sanctions or even legal steps."

We must thoroughly settle accounts on the problem of Wang Wei-chun, and handle it in a serious manner. Only in this way can we redress the people's grievances, uphold laws and discipline and encourage some erring cadres to draw lessons from their experiences and free themselves from the mental burdens that once bothered them.

Of course, our investigations may encounter resistance in one way or another. To overcome this resistance calls for enormous efforts and resolute struggle. We must adhere to the general orientation of the struggle, and through the "one criticism and two blows" campaign remove the social basis of Lin Piao and the gang of four, attack the class enemies engaged in sabotage and beat back the frenzied offensives of the capitalist forces. Only in this way can we consolidate the socialist legal system and the dictatorship of the proletariat. Throughout the struggle, we must pay attention to the party's policies, strictly distinguish between the two different types of contradictions--the contradictions among the people and those between ourselves and the enemy--narrow the target of attack and help more people by educating them. We must also conscientiously implement the policy of giving the people a way out.

While dealing with the problem of violating financial and economic discipline, we must distinguish between minor and major cases, treat them accordingly and handle them seriously on the basis of the principle of being lenient with past mistakes and strict with future ones, being lenient with ordinary cadres and strict with leading cadres, being lenient with those who committed mistakes in developing construction projects and strict with those who squandered and wasted funds earmarked for nonproductive projects. While doing so, we must emphasize ideological education on the one hand, and strictly adhere to discipline on the other. During the movement to expose and criticize the gang of four, some people still refuse to acknowledge their mistakes, continue violating laws, and ignore orders and instructions repeatedly issued by the central authorities. Stern measures must be taken against these active violators of the law. Only in this way can we divide and disintegrate the enemies, unite more people and develop in-depth the great struggle to expose and criticize Lin Piao and the gang of four.

#### Corrupt Honan Official

OW132102Y Peking NCNA Domestic Service in Chinese 1415 GMT 13 Nov 78 OW

[By NCNA reporters]

[Excerpts] Peking, 13 Nov--Since the CCP Central Committee circulated the report on the Honan Provincial CCP Committee's stern handling of the serious case of Su Hua, first secretary of the Chumai Prefectural CCP Committee who violated economic discipline, the Honan Provincial CCP Committee has conscientiously implemented the party Central Committee's instructions and, taking the exposure and criticism of the "gang of four" as the key link and launching the "one criticism and two blows" movement, mobilized the masses to conduct a general investigation into violations of financial and economic discipline. The preliminary investigation indicates that many departments in all prefectures have violated financial and economic discipline to varying degrees.

The man who supported and abetted Su Hua was Wang Wei-chun, deputy secretary of the Honan Provincial CCP Committee in charge of economic work.

When Lin Piao and the "gang of four" had their way, Wang Wei-chun followed the sham left but real right counterrevolutionary revisionist line of Lin Piao and the "gang of four," spread such fallacies as in economic work "necessity means the plan" and "reasonable means legal" and wantonly built unauthorized projects, thereby undermining the state plans and financial and economic systems. At that time people warned him that his actions "did not conform to the state system and regulations." Wang Wei-chun arrogantly retorted: "What's the use of you people here if everything is done according to the system?" "Smash up the hard and fast rules," "keep one eye open and the other closed" and so forth. Guided by this erroneous concept, by 1976 the province had spent 3.36 billion yuan on 1,000 unauthorized projects at the expense of the key projects in the state plan.



Particularly after the smashing of the "gang of four" when the party Central Committee and Chairman Hua repeatedly issued orders and instructions stressing strict observance of the state's financial and economic discipline, Wang Wei-chun continued this wrongdoing, totally disregarding these orders and instructions. Last year, Honan Province started 577 unauthorized projects that covered a total of 829,000 square meters of land. Large amounts of funds and large areas of land belonging to communes, production brigades and teams were requisitioned for these projects without compensation. In addition, a large amount of state funds was embezzled, misappropriated and wasted.

Since Wang Wei-chun took the lead in violating financial and economic discipline, responsible persons of a number of localities embezzled, misappropriated and squandered relief funds, materials and state funds and rushed to build luxurious office buildings and theaters, believing that they were following this example and thus had nothing to fear. Certain responsible persons of the Kung County CCP Committee withheld as much as 53 million yuan in tax revenues and profits of state-run enterprises. Had these funds been used to buy model 40 "Tungfanghung" tractors, each of the county's 280 production brigade could have been equipped with 20 tractors. However, they spent these funds to build luxurious guest houses and office buildings and illegally purchase 43 cars. Over 2.7 million yuan were squandered for banquets and to hand out gifts. Yet, this law violating county was set up by Wang Wei-chun as an "advanced model unit" to be emulated throughout the province.

In 1975 when Wang Wei-chun was concurrently relief work director stationed in Chumatien Prefecture, he encouraged Su Hua and others to ask the state for over 200 million catties of extra grain, which was all diverted for nonrelief uses.

Many cadres and people long ago exposed and reported such violations. On five occasions, Honan's Commercial Department reported to Wang Wei-chun, strongly demanding an end to the diversion of commercial circulating funds. Wang Wei-chun simply turned a deaf ear to them, encouraging the law violators to continue their perpetrations. As a result, the province diverted a total of 940 million yuan in taxes, profits from state-run enterprises and circulating funds to unauthorized projects. In addition, it appropriated a total of 600 million yuan from funds earmarked for loans, and credit cooperatives and from funds demanded from communes, production brigades and teams. This created very serious consequences in Honan Province's economic work and the people of Honan deeply resented it.

While he was in charge of Hanan Province's economic work, Wang Wei-chun unscrupulously practiced regionalism and decentralization, resorted to pretense and falsehood to swindle the central authorities and withheld from the central authorities large amounts of major industrial products included in the state plan. Incomplete statistics show that he withheld over 5.3 million tons of coal from 1974 to 1976, over 1.7 million tons of cement and 16,000 lathes from 1972 to 1976 and 32,000 tractors of various types and 770 motor vehicles from 1973 to 1976. Central leading comrades sharply denounced him for practicing decentralization in financial work, capitalism in grain handling and regionalism in coal handling.

Following Wang Wei-chun's encouragement, many localities and departments dispensed the state's edible oil, cigarettes, famous brand liquor and wine, bicycles and television sets as gifts to court favor, cement private friendships or trade for other goods. In Hsiangcheng County where flood victims are today still living in straw shacks, certain responsible persons in recent years handed out 110,000 cartons of cigarettes, 99,000 catties of liquor and wine, 98,000 catties of pork and 280,000 catties of grain as gifts or for banquets.

Wang Wei-chun not only abetted and encouraged people like Su Hua to violate financial and economic discipline but he himself was guilty of taking graft and bribes. He was also guilty of protecting and shielding many people who gave him gifts or bribes and promoting them to leading positions.

Wang Wei-chun not only corrupted a number of cadres but also his own children. His son was quickly admitted into the party and promoted to cadre. After being promoted to deputy secretary of the party committee of the Shihpali commune in suburban Chengchow and concurrently as secretary of the party committee of the commune's chemical fertilizer plant, his son traveled to nine provinces and municipalities including Peking and Shanghai, and took advantage of Wang Wei-chun's "connections." In these places he speculated on and illegally sold motor vehicles, tractors, rolled steel, chemical fertilizers and other state materials to make windfall profits. The commune's record alone shows that he illegally sold 24 motor vehicles of various types, 2 motor tricycles and 11 tractors. Some of these vehicles and tractors had been used by the commune for sometime, and he sold them for more than the original price, plus maintenance costs. Others that had never been used were sold at a much higher price.

The Honan Provincial CCP Committee recently decided to fully mobilize the masses to expose and criticize Wang Wei-chun and effectively strengthen financial and economic discipline in order to eliminate the "gang of four's" pernicious influence in economic work. This decision has won the warm support and acclaim of all cadres and masses and the mass movement of investigating violations of financial and economic discipline is being intensified throughout the province.

#### TAICHOU PEOPLE'S MUNICIPAL COURT PRAISES PUBLIC TRIALS

HK100132Y Peking PEOPLE'S DAILY in Chinese 4 Nov 78 p 3 HK

[Article by the Taichou Municipal People's Court, Kiangsu Province: "Public Trials Are Indeed Fine"]

[Excerpts] In accordance with the provision of the new constitution that "all cases in the people's courts are heard in public except those involving special circumstances as prescribed by law," the Taichou Municipal People's Court has held five public trials since April this year. From practice we have realized that the holding of public trials is an essential system for attacking the enemy, punishing the guilty and protecting the people, an effective measure for displaying socialist democracy and strengthening the socialist system and a good method for eliminating the pernicious influence of Lin Piao and the "gang of four's" disruption of judicial work, suppressing rebellion and restoring order and making radical reforms.

The holding of public trials will help in effectively transforming the judicial style, conducting meticulous investigation and study and insuring the quality of the cases reviewed.

Holding public trials will deal a telling blow to the evil wind and champion justice. Reasonable people support the holding of public trials and those who are not are afraid of them. Parties involved in irrational litigations are usually assertive and raise a great deal of fuss, but once in open court and under the watchful eyes of the masses, they know that they do not have right on their side and can only admit their mistake and submit to the law.

The holding of public trials is a powerful weapon for publicizing the socialist legal system and increasing effectiveness in dealing with cases.

## YOUNG BOY'S PETITION IN PEKING WALL POSTER NOTED

OW101200Y Hong Kong AFP in English 1100 GMT 10 Nov 78 OW

[By Georges Biannic]

[Text] Peking, 10 Nov (AFP)--A boy whose parents have been imprisoned for two years today petitioned the Communist Party Central Committee for their release in a wall poster pasted up in central Peking.

The boy, Chao Chieh, signed himself "a child of the party" and said he had already appealed in vain to the Supreme Court of the People. He concluded his poster: "The rights of the people cannot be trampled".

"Daddy is an ordinary man but he was sent to prison two years ago. Then mummy was arrested as well, by the Chung Wen-men District (central Peking) police station". The boy, whom observers guessed to be around 14 or 15 years old, wrote in poor, disjointed handwriting containing some mistakes.

"I have already appealed to the police many times to release my parents and to reinvestigate their case, but nobody has listened to me. I petitioned the Supreme Court of the People and they said my father and mother would be released," the poster said. "After two days nothing happened so I put up a poster asking the Central Committee to free my parents," the poster said. "I was arrested by the police who wanted me to confess that it was wrong to do that, but I haven't done anything wrong and don't want to confess to anything because sticking up big character posters is a right recognized in the constitution", the poster continued.

The boy ended his poster with the plea that his parents be freed as he could not make ends meet looking after two small brothers aged 13 and 6. "We have only got one winter jacket which is torn and too short. What will we do when it gets cold", the boy asked.

The poster in the busy shopping street Wang Fu Ching, near the PEOPLE'S DAILY building, attracted many readers.

"How very sad", one reader commented bitterly.

## CHINA PROMOTING BUILDING OF 'UNDERGROUND GREAT WALL'

OW112228Y [Editorial Report OW] Peking Domestic Service in Mandarin at 2330 GMT on 8 November during its PIA Life Program broadcast a newsletter entitled "Unity of Purpose Is a Formidable Force" and report by LIBERATION ARMY DAILY reporter (Juan Sheng-chiang) entitled "Build Our New Great Wall."

The newsletter gave a general picture of the Chinese people's air defense, calling the many underground works built over the past 20 years and more the "underground great wall" of China. According to the newsletter, Peking is now crisscrossed with tunnels that lead to the suburban areas in all directions. It noted: "Were it not for the prominent signs showing the way, even the builders of this project would not dare to guarantee that they would not get lost."

After it pointed out that many cities and towns throughout China now have such tunnels, some even better than Peking's, the newsletter described how cadres of Chuchou Municipality, Hunan, personally surveyed the terrain, examined and approved the design of the people's air defense projects, drew up plans to build the projects and took the lead in digging the tunnels. The newsletter then described a certain Chinese city that has department stores and nonstable food stores underground that are open to the public in peace time and can shelter people in wartime. It also introduced an underground hospital of a certain mountain city.



The newsletter then noted: "Together with the building of the people's air defense projects, many cities of our country have built quite a few underground granaries." After it pointed out the many advantages of underground granaries compared with ordinary granaries, it said: "Thanks to the building of a subterranean granary with a capacity of 10 million catties of grain, the state has saved management expenses totaling more than 400,000 yuan in the past 8 years."

After it described the heroic deeds of a few advanced workers who dug tunnels deep and charged Lin Piao and the gang of four with sabotaging people's air defense work, the newsletter concluded: "Our hundreds of millions of people are determined to ride on the east wind stirred up by the Third National People's Air Defense Conference, take the exposure and criticism of the gang of four as the key link, rely on our own efforts, go all out and build our underground great wall still more magnificently before the enemy unleashes a war of aggression."

The report entitled "Build Our New Great Wall" dealt with the Third National People's Air Defense Conference that was held recently in Peking at which representatives of the Chinese army discussed with representatives of all provinces and cities in China the question of strengthening people's air defense work. According to the report, a few veteran fighters who attended the conference remarked: "People's air defense is a continuation and development of Chairman Mao's concept of people's war under the new historical conditions. It is an important strategic measure for strengthening the building of national defense, and we must conscientiously grasp it well."

The report then stressed the importance of people's air defense work. According to the report, Ma Hui, commander of the Hopei Provincial Military District, and (Chien Hsi-hou), deputy chief of staff of Lanchow PLA units, recalled their wartime experiences and stressed the great role played by tunnel warfare. The report also introduced the efforts of Yu Kuang-mao, commander of the Anhwei Provincial Military District, to learn from Hunan's advanced experiences in building people's air defense projects. The report then noted: "Since 1976, Hsu Chieh, deputy commander of the Honan Provincial Military District, has conscientiously studied numerous battle reports and data on the encircling attacks on Leningrad and Stalingrad. To meet the needs of urban defense warfare, he has led cadres of people's air defense and core members of the militia to hold a practice exercise in tunnel warfare and street combat." The report then said: "In a matter of a few minutes, the entire city's population can get into tunnels and core members of the militia can be combat-ready."

After recalling how the late Premier Chou En-lai attached great importance to people's air defense work by citing Li Chung-chi, deputy commander of Peking Garrison District, the report concluded by quoting the representatives of the Chinese army as saying: "In order to fight against foreign aggressors, our forefathers created a wonder of the world--the Great Wall. Today, in order to defend ourselves from the aggression of social imperialism and imperialism, we are of one mind in our efforts to build a new underground great wall."

AFP REPORTS ATTENTION PAID TO MOSLEM FESTIVAL IN PEKING

OW111412Y Hong Kong AFP in English 1255 GMT 11 Nov 78 OW

[By Georges Blannic]

[Text] Peking, 11 Nov (AFP)--Chinese authorities in Peking today paid special and unprecedented attention to the Muslim festival of Id al-Kabir celebrating Abraham's sacrifice of the sheep. For the first time in the memory of Muslim diplomats here, Chinese television crews filmed the prayer ceremony at the Central Peking Tungzsu Mosque in Dong Dan Street where hundreds of foreign and Chinese Muslims had congregated.

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"The mosque was full and we have never seen so many people. There were perhaps 1,000 people there, with over 100 of them Chinese believers", Muslim diplomats told AFP.

Imam An Shih-wei, a delegate to the National People's Congress (NPC), recited the prayers in Arabic.

The Chinese in the congregation were of all ages, and included young people, the same sources said.

After the ceremony, the imam, his assistants, the Chinese faithful and the ambassadors, diplomats, students and experts from more than 20 Muslim predominantly Arab countries embraced after exchanging traditional wishes for happiness.

As in previous years, the Chinese authorities had done everything necessary to provide the Muslims with whole, living and unblemished male sheep for the sacrifice all believers must celebrate. The sheep cost between 60 and 70 yuan (36 and 42 US dollars) according to the size and Muslim Chinese butchers later ritually cut the throats of the sheep in the homes of the faithful.

No information is available on how Chinese Muslims celebrated the festival.

According to official figures released last year about 160,000 Muslims live in Peking. Most of them belong to the Hui national minority and live in the Muslim Ox Street District. They have their own mosques, and Muslim restaurants, canteens and butchers' shops. There are approximately 20 million Muslims in China, mainly in the Sinkiang Uighur and Ninghsia Hui autonomous regions in west China.

#### PEOPLE'S DAILY ON PROFESSIONALS EXEMPT FROM MANUAL LABOR

OW100304Y Peking Domestic Service in Mandarin 0800 GMT 9 Nov 78 OW

[Report on 9 November PEOPLE'S DAILY Commentator's article: "The 'Five-Sixths' Rule Should Be Applicable to All Scientists and Technicians"]

[Text] Recently PEOPLE'S DAILY has continuously received letters from scientists and technicians in various professional departments at the prefectural and county levels and in various factories, mines and enterprises. They complained that as of now they still have not been able to devote five-sixths of their work time to professional work. This issue merits our attention and must be constructively solved.

The article points out: The party Central Committee has repeatedly stressed that scientists and technicians should focus most of their energy on scientific and technical work and make sure that at least five-sixths of their work time should be left free for their professional work. This applies to all scientists and technicians, including those in specialized research institutions, professional departments at the prefectural and county levels and in various factories, mines and enterprises.

However, there are still many leading comrades in various localities and units who fail to understand this issue. They think that the scientific and technical personnel in various vocational departments and at the basic-level units are not included in this category and that the rule set by the party Central Committee on scientists and technicians spending five-sixths of their work time on professional work is not applicable to these comrades. This is wrong.

The article says: Those comrades who think that the rule on scientists and technicians spending five-sixths of their work time on professional work is not applicable to some scientific and technical personnel, believe in essence that work in the field of science and technology is dispensable and unimportant. They always try to devise a course of action to assign scientific and technical personnel to do work that is not in their professional field.

The article points out: Some comrades bring up the question of scientists and technicians participating in manual labor. Even now these comrades still refuse to admit that scientists and technicians are also laborers, and they also fail to understand that the work performed by scientists and technicians is also a form of labor, arduous labor indeed.

The article says: Naturally, scientific and technical personnel must actively participate in various political activities so as to incessantly raise their awareness ideologically and politically and further foster their proletarian world outlook. But neither political activities nor work in manual labor should affect their work in the field of science and technology. Scientists and technicians should not be made to divorce themselves from their vocational work. Nor should they be sent to 7 "May" cadre schools or made to join work teams to perform manual labor in the countryside.

#### Peking, Shanghai Exemptions

OW131445Y Peking Domestic Service in Mandarin 2230 GMT 8 Nov 78 OW

[Text] The Peking municipal party committee recently issued a circular saying that from now on, without exception, teachers and cadres of universities, colleges and middle and primary schools and scientific and technological workers will not be sent to join work teams to build Tachai-type counties or to do manual labor at cadre schools.

The Shanghai municipal party committee decided that from now on scientific research personnel will not be required to take turns going to cadre schools to take part in manual labor and political study while suspending their professional work.

#### 176 MINES, FACTORIES ORDERED TO CONTROL POLLUTION

OW090941Y Peking NCNA in English 0730 GMT 9 Nov 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 9 Nov (HSINHUA)--One hundred and sixty-seven industrial enterprises in metallurgy, oil, chemicals, machine building, textiles, light industry and building materials have been ordered to control environmental pollution by 1982, at the latest.

Among these enterprises, which caused serious pollution, are the Paotou Iron and Steel Company, the Capital Iron and Steel Company in Peking, the Shanghai Oil Refinery and the Taching General Petro-Chemical Works.

The decision was made by the State Planning Commission, State Economic Commission and the group under the State Council leading environmental protection. It states that all enterprises which do not bring environmental pollution well under control in the given period will be closed until this is done. Action will moreover be taken against the leadership of such enterprises and those responsible at higher levels.

Environmental pollution has become a serious problem in China, along with expanding industry.

The decision has arranged for funds and equipment for the first group of enterprises to control industrial waste.



At the same time, a joint circular issued by the three state organs and the State Capital Construction Commission reiterates that all projects under construction or being expanded must have pollution control measures outlined, built and in operation simultaneously with the main construction items. No enterprise without measures to prevent pollution is to go into production from now on.

**CALL FOR GREATER PROTECTION, MANAGEMENT OF FORESTS**

OW090945Y Peking NCNA in English 0818 GMT 9 Nov 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 9 Nov (HSINHUA)--Lo Yu-chuan, Chinese vice-minister of agriculture and forestry, recently told a HSINHUA reporter that afforestation and forest protection and management need to be speeded up. He said that forestry has not developed fast enough and some forests are still in a poor state. China has about 800,000 hectares of cut-over forest which has not yet been reforested and 80 million hectares of barren hills and wasteland. Forest cover in China is 50 percent lower than the world average.

Now many timber producing areas are planting more trees than they fell. In the last five years, annual areas afforested in Heilungkiang Province's Linkou forestry region has been double the cutover areas. The speedy development of the building industry has resulted in an enormous need for timber. The vice-minister called on the building departments and all trades and professions to practise economy in the use of timber and said that improving the work of afforestation and forest protection is an urgent task.

Vice-Minister Lo revealed that one-third of the country's timber output is burned as fuel. He said that the peasants are now being encouraged to use marsh gas instead of firewood.

**STATE COUNCIL ISSUES CIRCULAR ON FINANCIAL REVENUE**

OW101310Y Peking Domestic Service in Mandarin 1200 GMT 9 Nov 78 OW

[Text] According to the paper FINANCE AND TRADE FRONT, the State Council recently issued a circular on grasping financial revenue for this year's fourth quarter firmly and well. The circular points out: Based on production development, financial revenue in the first eight months of this year shows a fairly big increase over the same period in 1977. This unprecedented achievement is a comprehensive reflection of the excellent situation in our national economy and also a great victory won by the economic front.

The circular calls on all localities and departments to do a good job in the following tasks:

1. Strive for still better results in commodity production and procurement in the fourth quarter of this year.
2. Launch warehouse inventories to look for stockpiled supplies.
3. Step up enterprise management and grasp well the work of eliminating losses and ensuring profits.
4. Strenuous efforts should be made to organize financial revenue on the basis of higher production.
5. Strenuous efforts should be made to reduce expenditure and raise the efficiency of funding.

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The State Council's circular also urges all localities and departments to thoroughly implement the annual budget and final accounting system and strictly prohibit any spending beyond the budget at the end of the year so as to uphold financial and economic regulations. All localities and departments were also urged to examine extensively and penetratingly the implementation of financial and economic regulations. Plans and measures for arranging production, increasing procurement, organizing financial revenue and reducing expenditure must be mapped out in close connection with actual local conditions so that they can be carried out in a practical manner.

#### MAO'S FORMER RESIDENCES IN SHENSI OPENED TO VISITORS

OWO91131Y Peking NCNA in English 0946 GMT 9 Nov 78 OW

[Text] Sian, 9 Nov (HSINHUA)--Two of Chairman Mao's residences in Chiah sien County, Shensi Province, have been repaired and opened to visitors. On display are many revolutionary mementoes.

In 1947 when the Kuomintang troupes were attacking Yen an, then the seat of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, Chairman Mao, Vice-Chairman Chou En-lai and Comrade Jen Pi-shih spent over three months in 14 villages in the county. The party Central Committee and the general headquarters of the People's Liberation Army were centered there while fighting the enemy in northern Shensi.

From Liangchiacha village, Chairman Mao directed the famous battle of Shachiatien in which the enemy's major offensive in northern Shensi was smashed. In Chukuanhsai village Chairman Mao formulated the "strategy for the second year of the war of liberation" and it was from there that he directed a general strategic counter-offensive on all fronts. In Shenchuanpao, he drafted the articles, "Manifesto of the Chinese People's Liberation Army" and "The Reissue of the Three Main Rules of Discipline and the Eight Points for Attention." He also wrote an inscription for the county party committee, "Stand on the side of the great majority, the labouring people," and gave important instructions about agricultural production, the welfare of the masses, the exploration of the Yellow River and the protection of works of art and historic relics.

Chou En-lai and Jen Pi-shih's former residences in the same county have also opened to visitors.

#### KWANGMING DAILY ARTICLE ON ROLE OF LITERATURE

HKD91315Y Peking KWANGMING DAILY in Chinese 3 Nov 78 p 3 HK

[Article by Hsiang Tung [0686 1749]: "Is It Necessary To Have Literature and Art Reflect the Tragedies of the Socialist Period--Beginning With the Short Story 'Scars'"]

[Excerpts] The downfall of the "gang of four" has liberated our thinking. On 11 August 1978, WEN HUI PAO published "Scars," a short story about a tragedy in socialist society. It was written by Lu Hsin-hua, a first-year student in Fudan University's Department of Chinese. The tragic fate of Wang Hsiao-hua, the story's principal character, and particularly the story's uncommonly tragic ending have touched the readers' hearts, aroused their anger and moved them to tears. The story has produced strong and immediate reactions in society and has become a subject of heated discussions. Although in an artistic sense the work is considered to be rather immature and has some imperfections, it is at least a bold attempt to break the taboos imposed on tragedies.

Chairman Mao taught us to discuss problems on the basis of actual conditions and not according to definitions. He said practice is the sole criterion for testing truth. The appearance of "Scars" is by no means accidental. The writer's practical experience in writing and the public's approval of his work clearly show that tragedies are part of the socialist society's actual everyday life and that socialist literature can and should portray these tragedies.

Why are there tragedies in socialist society?

First, there are classes and class contradictions in a socialist society and the struggle between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie and between the socialist road and capitalist road remains violent. Lenin pointed out: "The socialist period is one in which decadent capitalism struggles against nascent communism." In terms of the trend in the development of struggle, it is only natural for nascent forces to overcome decadent ones and for socialism to triumph over capitalism. However, the path of revolutionary struggle is never even and straight; it is tortuous and full of twists and turns. Under certain circumstances, the forces of evil can get the upper hand in harming people, while the growing buds can be nipped. This will inevitably give rise to tragedies. Has this not been proven by the countless facts in the years since the founding of the PRC, particularly during the decade since the Great Cultural Revolution?

In the socialist period and under the condition of the dictatorship of the proletariat, class struggle is characterized by the bourgeoisie seeking every means to recruit agents inside the party and by their waving a red flag to oppose the red flag. As a result, poisonous snakes can become pretty girls. Bourgeois careerists and conspirators like Lin Biao and the "gang of four" carried CCP membership cards, flaunted the banner of the "dictatorship of the proletariat" and used that portion of the power they usurped to exercise the most barbarous form of fascist dictatorship over the masses. Calling black white and confusing issues of right and wrong, they arbitrarily branded the vast number of revolutionary cadres as counterrevolutionaries and struck merciless blows at them. Under their coercion and torture, many wrongly judged cases, frameups and false charges occurred and this caused tragedies for many people.

Second, tragedies can occur among the people in their everyday contradictions and struggles. For instance, bureaucratic-minded cadres in some countries who are prone to commandism, subjectivism and other undesirable manifestations of work style have caused many tragedies. Wang Hsiao-hua's tragic fate is due to many complicated factors. One of them is the spread of the bureaucratic and subjectivist work style among the leadership of communes and counties as a result of the pernicious influence of the counterrevolutionary revisionist line pushed by Lin Biao and the "gang of four." Under these circumstances, Wang Hsiao-hua's longings for revolution and progress are dampened by the domineering bureaucrats who curtly snub him and forbid him to make revolution.

The reactionary concept of "family origin" which contradicts the proletarian world outlook was used by the feudal classes as an ideological weapon to maintain their rule. With an ulterior motive, Lin Biao and the "gang of four" gave this concept a "revolutionary" label and made it more deceptive to fool unwary young people. Wang Hsiao-hua is one who was deceived.

Since there are tragedies in socialist society's actual everyday life, can socialist writers and artists write about them? The problem lies in how to write about them and what stand and attitude one takes in writing about tragedies.



"Scars" arouses the readers' bitter hatred for Lin Biao and the "gang of four." It makes them cherish the CCP Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua more deeply and enables them to comprehend Chairman Mao's correct and great proletarian revolutionary line and to advance firmly along the course he charted.

It is true that the role of literature in the socialist period is to produce plays. However, plays with a tragic ending should have their proper place in socialist literature and art. "Scars" shows that tragedies as a compelling form of art is well liked by the masses. Particularly, since the downfall of the "gang of four," tragedies have played a unique role in producing mixed feelings of bitterness and joy at a time when the fascist crimes of Lin Biao and the "gang of four" in causing suffering to the masses are being penetratingly exposed. Tragedies will therefore inspire us to dedicate ourselves to advancing socialism's bright prospects while striving to remove the chaff in society.

#### CHINA YOUTH NEWS HIGHLIGHTS TIENANMEN SQUARE POETRY

OW111314Y Peking MCHA in English 1355 GMT 11 Nov 78 OM

[Text] Peking, 11 Nov (HSINHUA)--Five young authors of the powerful Tiananmen Square poems of April 1976, told in CHINA YOUTH NEWS today how they felt and fought in those days of great strain and struggle.

This popular youth paper with a vast readership devoted a full page to their stories, with photos showing angry crowds before thousands of wreaths and poem posters. They had gathered around the Monument to People's Heroes on Tiananmen Square on April 5, 1976, to mourn Premier Chou En-lai in defiance of the ban imposed by the gang of four.

"A Great People's Movement Produces Immortal Poetry"--this is the title of the paper's commentary. "Long live the revolutionary poetry of Tiananmen Square!" It says; "We salute all the revolutionary youth in Peking and other parts of the country who fought courageously against the gang of four!"

The five young poets in today's CHINA YOUTH NEWS are: Wang Li-shan, electrician from Shansi, author of the famous poem, "Pierce-Browed, We Unsheath Our Swords", which figured in "Counter-Revolutionary Case No 001" in the gang of four's police files; Li Chou-sheng, worker in foreign trade, who recited his poem, "Epitaph for Premier Chou" to crowds of mourners on Tiananmen Square and signed his name and address to the forbidden poem to show his contempt for the gang; Ho Yen-kuang, a factory Communist Youth League secretary, who made a rousing speech on the square on behalf of all workers of his factory; Ching Hsiao-tung, television worker, who recited "Farewell To Thee, Our Premier" and later in prison openly declared that the "hidden enemies" and "wolves" in his long poem were references to the gang's Chiang Ching, Chang Chun-chiao and Yao Wen-yuan; Wang Ying-pin, machinist, who had declared in his poem, "A bloody battle there will be, and I have no fear of fire or sword."

The five young writers all openly challenged the gang of four and were sentenced and treated as "counter-revolutionaries". "How deep and strong are the love and hatred they expressed in their poems," the commentary noted.

The commentary compared the April 5 movement of 1976 with the May 7 movement of 1919 and declared that "the youth of China, tempered in the Cultural Revolution, have inherited and carried forward glorious revolutionary traditions." It concludes, "Once they grasp the truth of the revolution, the Chinese youth are indomitable. They are the hope of the Chinese revolution."

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POETRY Publication Hails Poems

OW130912Y Peking NCNA in English 0815 GMT 13 Nov 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 13 Nov (HSINHUA)--POETRY, the national monthly, salutes the Tienanmen Square poems of April 1976 as "a unique product of the Chinese Communist Party's struggle against the gang of four" and "a true record of the people's opposition to revisionism".

The November issue of POETRY carried 23 poems from the vast numbers of poems that appeared on posters that covered Tienanmen Square in April 1976, when tens of thousands of Peking people gathered there to honour the memory of Premier Chou En-lai in an expression of protest against the gang's suppression of nationwide mourning.

"Anger turned all our people into poets", said veteran critic Liu Meng-hsi in POETRY. "This is the literature of rage; the people were at the end of their patience. As poetry is meant for battle, the Tienanmen poems demonstrated the militant role required of poetry in a revolution."

The commentator summed up the Tienanmen Square poetry movement as "an expression of tremendous love for the predecessors of the revolution and of irreconcilable hatred for saboteurs", as "a marvelous display of the people's ability to speak truth" and as "a great mass movement that shows the power of people who understand their own worth and who push history forward." He termed the poems a treasury of art that has such momentum and force, such richness of expression, one that is sure to influence the future development of Chinese poetry."

"China is a land of poetry. She nurtured a number of great poets such Chu Yuan, Li Po, Tu Fu," the commentary said, "but a great event like the Tienanmen Square poetry movement, where millions of people gathered spontaneously and used poetry to express their feelings, to mourn for the death of the dear one and to accuse living traitors, and the circulation of these forbidden poems to all corners of the country by men and women, old or young, who copied them and passed them on, has no historical precedent. Only after the experience of the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, was it possible for there to be such a movement."

AUTHOR SAYS NOVEL 'THE EAST' WRITTEN TO INSPIRE YOUTH

OW101943Y Peking NCNA Domestic Service in Chinese 1222 GMT 7 Nov 78 OW

[Newsletter by LIBERATION ARMY DAILY reporter Liu Po, CHAN YU PAO [2069 0645 1032] reporter Liu Sheng and NCNA reporter Chang Ching-fa: "Sing In Praise of the East With Stirring Sentiments--On Visiting Comrade Wei Wei [7614 1550], Author of the Novel 'The East'"]

[Excerpts] Peking, 7 Nov--The novel "The East" was recently published by the People's Literature Publishing House, and we paid a visit to its author, Comrade Wei Wei. He told us: "Without the inspiration arising from the currents of life and struggle, it is impossible for an author to produce any work. I wrote the novel 'The East' because I was deeply impressed by the great struggle to resist U.S. and aid Korea."

One month after the departure of the Chinese People's Volunteers to Korea, the General Political Department in 1950 assigned Comrade Wei Wei to investigate and study U.S. prisoners of war. Wei Wei, a literary-art fighter reared in the flames of war, was filled with emotion when he first landed in Korea.

Braving snowstorms and raging flames everywhere, Wei Wei mingled with the brave Chinese Volunteer fighters as soon as he finished his assignment. Having witnessed many fierce battles fought early in the morning and late in the night, Wei Wei was deeply impressed by many miracles created in battle by the sons and daughters of Chinese and Korean people, as well as by the heroic spirit and lofty qualities displayed by the fighters. Replete with stirring sentiment, he wrote a dozen articles and newsletters, including "Who Are the Most Beloved Persons?" "Young People, Let Your Youth Grow More Beautiful," "Here Is the East Today," "Brave Men Guarding the East" and "Advance, Our Motherland."

Comrade Wei Wei told us: "Led by the party and Chairman Mao, a brand new spirit, exemplary deeds and miraculous power were displayed by the Chinese People's Volunteers and the masses in that great struggle. Such spirit, deeds and power should be displayed again by us; otherwise, we will let those heroic fighters and people down."

Viewing the clear evening sky through the window, Wei Wei said with profound affection: "What we should do now is carry out national construction and fulfill the historical task of the four modernizations with the same heroic spirit displayed by the Chinese Volunteers. Young people of this generation are capable of building our country into a modern, powerful socialist state. Meanwhile, our young people must take into consideration that a war may break out in the future. In case of war, what kind of attitude should they have? This novel aims at mentally preparing our youth."

Wei Wei began to write his novel "The East" in early 1959 but it took him nearly 20 years of finish it.

The party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua smashed in one stroke the "gang of four" in October 1976, removing a time-bomb from underneath the cornerstone of our socialist motherland and unfolding the vista of a bright future before the masses. This provided Wei Wei with new inspiration and confidence. Amidst the sound of drums and music celebrating the new victory, Wei Wei realized his own responsibility. He made up his mind to work still harder to finish his novel "The East" at an early date as a gift to the new great victory and to the heroic people of China. After a year of thorough polishing, great enthusiasm and profound affection, Wei Wei finally finished the novel in 1977.

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HK140645Y Peking KWANGMING DAILY in Chinese 5 Nov 78 p 3 HK

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#### PEKING PEOPLE'S ART THEATER REACTIVATES ART COMMITTEE

OW110800Y Peking NCNA in English 0715 GMT 11 Nov 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 11 Nov (HSINHUA)--The Peking People's Art Theater, one of China's leading performers of contemporary drama, has recently brought back its Art Committee.

The Art Committee consists of established artists. It is an academic and advisory body that assists with political and artistic leadership of the theatre's work. It studies plans from the theatre leadership, plans programming and repertoire, and oversees the quality of performances. The committee is also responsible for organising discussions, for the training and use of personnel, and maintains contact with playwrights and other arts organizations.

Before the Cultural Revolution, the Art Committee at the Peking People's Art Theatre made a remarkable contribution to the rise of the theatre, and was highly instrumental in developing the theatre's distinctive style. It was however suspended for a decade under pressure from Lin Piao and the gang of four.

Headed by the noted playwright Tsao Yu, the Peking People's Art Theatre performed over a hundred plays between 1952 and 1966, including works by contemporary Chinese writers Kuo Mo-jo and Lao She and foreign classics, including plays by Moliere and Chekhov. The theatre is noted for its faithful interpretation of texts, and for its high standard of acting.

#### PLAY ON REVOLUTIONARY HO LUNG BEING STAGED IN PEKING

OW141250Y Peking NCNA in English 1206 GMT 14 Nov 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 14 Nov (HSINHUA)--"The Dawn", a play about Ho Lung, one of the founders of the Chinese Workers' and Peasants' Red Army, who, during the period from 1931 to 1935, protected a large number of revolutionary cadres from being purged by followers of Wang Ming's "left" opportunist line, is being staged in Peking.

The play's truthful presentation of the acute and complex inner-party struggle between the two lines at that period has had a great impact on audiences, especially those Red Army veterans who went through the struggle and fought and worked with Ho Lung.

People from the revolutionary base in the Hunghu area, Ho Lung's homeland in Hupeh Province, where the story took place, who had already seen local presentations are making special trips to Peking to see the play.

The new play "The Dawn" was written by playwright Pai Hua of the Wuhan units of the Chinese People's Liberation Army and was first presented in Peking by the army modern drama troupe and the Chinese modern drama troupe. It is being restaged by the Chinese Youth Art Theatre after a long trial run and some rewriting by the playwright. The famous composer Ho Lu-ting, staunch fighter against the gang of four, composed the music for the play.

The play recaptures Ho Lung's feisty character in keeping to Chairman Mao's correct line forty years ago and his life-and-death struggle against those who stuck to Wang Ming's "left" opportunist line.

The party representative in the play, a Wang Ming adherent, tries to force the fledgling Red Army to fight reckless battles against the superior enemy forces with no regard for the consequences. He orders indiscriminate arrests and persecution of Red Army commanders and fighters opposed to his orders and dissolved the party and youth league organizations in the Red Army. This gives Kuomintang agents the chance to infiltrate Red Army units and brings defeats in the revolutionary war.

"The Dawn" suggests that a dark period ended after Chairman Mao, who had been ostracized from the party leadership, resumed leadership in 1935 at the Tsunyi meeting and brought the Chinese revolution and the Red Army from danger to safety.

The play's emphasis on Ho Lung's temperament and his inner life in the heat of the two lines struggle makes his individuality stand out in high relief. He is portrayed not only as an outstanding senior commander of the Red Army, but as a man of the people who had flesh-and-blood relationships with ordinary people. Courageous and resourceful, he is like a tiger in the enemy's eyes. In the struggle against the erroneous line within the party, he is a man of principle, rock-firm in keeping to the revolutionary cause led by Chairman Mao and the party.

The playwright Pai Hua said: "It is difficult to describe the Chinese revolution and its leaders at this period. But I felt duty bound to take on the task, because in such a period the qualities and brilliance of the great revolutionaries are seen to better advantage. It enables people to bear in mind the lessons of the party's history of struggle. The proletarian revolutionary cause demands huge sacrifices, but a just cause is sure to win."

When Pai Hua worked alongside Ho Lung, he listened to his reminiscences of the revolutionary past and to his own experiences before he joined the revolution. All these helped the playwright gain a deep insight into the character of this proletarian revolutionary and he developed a profound love for him leading to his determination to write about him.

The play, fruit of more than ten years thinking, was completed in November 1976, one month after the gang of four was smashed. He had travelled extensively in Kiangsu, Hupeh and Peking, to solicit opinions from comrades who had fought and worked with Ho Lung in every period of the revolution. He gathered background material from the Hunghu area.

So well received was the play at its preview stage that it has been adapted into a Peking opera, a Szechwan opera, north China operas and a Shaohsing opera.

## PEKING ACADEMY OF DANCE FORMALLY OPENED 10 NOV

OW101545Y Peking NCNA in English 1527 GMT 10 Nov 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 10 Nov (HSINHUA)--The Peking Academy of Dance was formally opened today. Lin Mo-han, vice-minister of culture, noted dancer Tai Ai-lien, vice-chairman of the Chinese Association of Dancers, and representatives from various arts organizations attended the ceremony.

Vice-Minister Lin Mo-han gave the inaugural address. He urged the academy to train dancers who are developed morally, intellectually and physically and who are both Red and expert. Apart from choreography, he added, a student should also have knowledge of social history, natural sciences and a certain level of cultural accomplishment. Only thus can a student raise his artistic standards.

Chen Chin-ching, a leading member of the academy, and Tai Ai-lien also spoke.

The academy will enroll students next year, in departments of choreography and directing, dance drama, performance studies, teaching and dance theory. A secondary school, a dance drama company and a wardrobe department are also attached to the academy.

The school will concentrate on contemporary dance, but will also teach some classical ballet and some traditional Chinese dance.

The academy has grown from the former Peking School of Dance which was set up in 1954 with departments of ballet and national dance. The school has trained 1,000 dancers, choreographers and teachers. In the past the school has performed "Swan Lake," "Corsair," "La Fille Malgardee" and other Western classical ballets. The experimental dance drama company has performed "Giselle," "Fountain of Bakhohisarai" and the Chinese dance drama "Maid of the Sea."

When the Academy of Dance opens, the original school will become the academy's secondary school.

## BRIEFS

BOOK ON MICROSURGERY--Shanghai, 2 Nov--China's first book on microsurgery was published recently by the Shanghai Science and Technology Publishing House. Chief editor was the surgeon Chen Shung-wei. The book records and sums up the experience of quite a number of Chinese surgeons in microsurgical techniques in plastic surgery, orthopedics, urology, neurosurgery and in the treatment of cancer as well as for eye, nose and throat diseases. There is a detailed description of the 1963 replantation of a hand completely severed at the wrist by orthopedist Chen Chung-wei, deputy director of the Shanghai No 6 People's Hospital, and Chien Yun-ching, head of its Surgery Department, using microsurgical techniques, which was a first in world medicine. Shanghai surgeons have also made satisfactory progress in grafting free bones along with blood vessels in the past few years. [Peking NCNA in English 0825 GMT 2 Nov 78 OW]



## CHEKIANG PROVINCE LAUNCHES CAMPAIGN AGAINST GANG'S SABOTAGE

HK091247Y Peking PEOPLE'S DAILY in Chinese 5 Nov 78 pp 1, 3 HK

[PEOPLE'S DAILY report: "Party Organizations in Chekiang Achieve Good Results in Conducting the 'Two Blows' Movement"]

[Excerpts] In the movement to expose and criticize the "gang of four," party organizations at all levels in Chekiang Province have boldly mobilized the masses against the sabotage activities of class enemies and the frenzied assaults of capitalist forces. Major victories have been won.

Chekiang is a major disaster area where the havoc caused by the "gang of four" was severe. Previously, with the backing of the "gang of four" and their bourgeois factional network, many places and units were seriously damaged by the sabotage activities of class enemies and the frenzied assaults of capitalist forces. Since the smashing of the "gang of four," the Chekiang provincial party committee has led the whole province in conducting three rounds of the "two blows" movement while stepping up screening work to resolutely smash the bourgeois factional network.

Chekiang Province has gained the following experience in conducting the "two blows" movement.

1. Eliminate Ideological Burdens and Closely Link the "Two Blows" With the Movement To Expose and Criticize the "Gang of Four"

The key to making a success of the "two blows" movement lies with the leadership. In some places and units the leadership has not displayed a strong enough determination to make a success of this movement. Some who have been influenced by the reactionary fallacies spread by the "gang of four" have lingering fear and dare not do anything about it. Some have not unified their thinking with regard to the "two blows" and the movement to expose and criticize the "gang of four." As a result, they hesitate to do something about it. A few cadres who were involved in malpractices hear they might be implicated. To eliminate these ideological burdens, the provincial party committee and party cadres at all levels were urged to seriously study Chairman Mao's instructions on the "three antis," "Five antis" and the "four cleanups" movement as well as relevant directives issued by the CCP Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua and to penetratingly criticize the "gang of four" and their factional network for undermining socialism and the socialist system of public ownership and other fallacies.

From the shocking facts of class struggle, the cadres at all levels realized that they must conduct the "two blows" movement to strike at the "gang of four's" social foundation, to safeguard the socialist system of public ownership and to penetratingly expose and criticize the "gang of four." With their understanding increased, party committees at all levels closely linked the "two blows" with the movement to expose and criticize the "gang of four."

2. Boldly Mobilize the Masses and Unfold the Campaign in a Down to Earth Way

Whether the masses can be fully mobilized is the key to unfolding the "two blows" movement. In leading this struggle, party committees at all levels in Chekiang broadly and penetratingly set the masses in motion. By linking the town with the countryside, the inside with the outside and the higher with the lower levels, they whipped up an upsurge among the masses in unmasking the offenders so that criminals could find no place to hide. Rallies were held in some counties and cities to criticize and struggle against the chief culprits and their major accomplices while exhibitions of criminal evidence were held to encourage the masses to participate in the denunciation.

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3. Earnestly Implement the Party's Policies, Strictly Distinguish Between and Correctly Handle the Two Different Types of Contradictions and Educate the Vast Majority But Attack a Few

In conducting the "two blows" movement, the provincial party committee placed great emphasis on seriously implementing the party's relevant policies and on narrowing the target of attack and educating more people.

4. In Dealing With Errant Cadres, Always Implement the Policy of "Learning From Past Mistakes To Avoid Future Ones and Curing the Sickness To Save the Patient."

#### FUKIEN LEADERS STRESS RURAL POLICY IMPLEMENTATION

HK110430Y Foochow Fukien Provincial Service in Mandarin 0300 GMT 11 Nov 78 HK

[Text] Liao Chih-kao, first secretary of the Fukien Provincial CCP Committee, Ma Hsing-yuan, secretary of the committee, and other responsible comrades recently went to the rural areas to conduct investigations. They proposed that attention should be paid to grasping the following three issues in further implementing the two central documents on reducing burdens on peasants and on improving cadre work style:

1. In close connection with reality, it is necessary to expose and criticize the fake left, real right counterrevolutionary revisionist line of Lin Piao and the gang of four and do well at integrating the implementation of policies and improvement of work style with the "one criticism, two blows" movement.

2. It is necessary to truly appreciate the spiritual essence of the documents, continue to display the spirit of self-reliance and carry out farmland capital construction and various other tasks in a big way. The main thing here is hard work. It is necessary to solve the problems of relationship between hard work and policies and between hard work and work style. An important question which must attract our attention involves protecting the activism of the cadres. When handling problems concerning the cadres, it is necessary to distinguish between right and wrong in line, resolutely implement economic policies and also correct problems of cadre work style. The very small number of bad people who have wormed their way into the cadre ranks must be punished according to law. However, with regard to the great majority of cadres who have made mistakes, it is necessary to begin with ideological education to help them correct their mistakes.

3. All sectors and trades must seriously do well in solving the issue of taking agriculture as the foundation. The comrades of all sectors and trades should take the two central documents to the rural areas and seriously carry out investigations. Checking everything from principles, policies and systems to service attitudes, they should investigate whether they have truly thought of the needs of agriculture and the peasants.

All places in the province are now following the above spirit and are ceaselessly deepening the work of implementing the two important central documents.

#### PEOPLE'S DAILY REPORTER COMMENTS ON FUKIEN SITUATION

HK110343Y Foochow Fukien Provincial Service in Mandarin 0300 GMT 9 Nov 78 HK

[PEOPLE'S DAILY reporter's article on the Fukien scene: "Let the Pace Be Faster"--carried in 9 November FUKIEN DAILY]

[Excerpts] Fukien Province was a heavy disaster area which suffered deeply from the interference and sabotage of Lin Piao and the gang of four. The people of Fukien are now advancing along the great socialist road. Although there are still many difficulties, there have been notable changes in the past 2 years.

General speaking, Fukien's industrial and agricultural production is good. The total value of industrial output from January to July amounted to 60.9 percent of the year's quota and was 28.3 percent greater than last year's corresponding period. Revenue amounted to 66.8 percent of the year's plan and was 40.4 percent greater than last year's corresponding period. Output of early spring grain crops was 34.5 percent greater than last year. Output of early rice rose by 16 percent despite early overcast and wet weather with low temperatures followed by drought.

The gang of four's factional network in Fukien has been fully exposed. Most of the backbone elements of this network are two-faced tigers with serious economic questions. Fukien launched the "two blows" movement relatively early and dealt effective blows at the gang of four's social basis.

The interference and sabotage caused to Fukien by Lin Piao and the gang of four were extremely serious. Erroneous criticism of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line as if it were Liu Shao-chi's revisionist line existed on all fronts. However, the efforts to insure that party policies are completely and properly implemented have encountered obstacles caused by the pernicious influence of the Lin Piao line not being eliminated. Due to misgivings about being accused of "negating the Great Cultural Revolution," "negating 'three support, two military' work," "negating the results of cleaning up the class ranks" and so on, many cadres dare not view problems correctly or vigorously set them right. Some adopt the erroneous attitude of saying one thing to your face and something else behind your back. The masses object to this and their activism cannot be fully mobilized. This directly affects the efforts to achieve great and rapid progress in all work.

Lunghai County has followed the principle of seeking truth from facts, broken into all kinds of forbidden areas and eliminated all kinds of worries. In the struggle to expose and criticize the gang of four, they have criticized the Lin Piao line, eliminated the serious consequences caused by Lin Piao and the gang of four in all fields, implemented the party's proletarian policies in an all-round and correct way and stimulated the still more rapid development of the revolution and production. The Lunghai experiences are now being popularized throughout the province.

Fukien is advancing, but all the cadres and masses hope the advance will be a bit faster and the strides a bit larger. The provincial planning committee has compared how well the province has done in fulfilling its plans for industry, agriculture and commerce with various other provinces and municipalities throughout the country. This comparison has shown that Fukien is the middle and lags behind in certain areas. The provincial CCP committee has demanded that the leadership at all levels do more to recognize their own shortcomings and ceaselessly improve their own work. To speed up the pace, it is essential to fully mobilize the activism of the cadres and masses and solve in a timely way certain outstanding problems in the daily life of the masses. The cadres and masses hope that results can be seen a bit faster. As seen from all angles, Chairman Hua's call for the pace to be faster precisely reflects the urgent demands of the masses in Fukien.



**NCNA REPORTS ON HUPEH'S FIGHT AGAINST DROUGHT**

OW111308Y Peking NCNA in English 1239 GMT 11 Nov 78 OW

[Text] Wuhan, 11 Nov (HSINHUA)--After a stupendous battle against the worst drought in decades, putting into operation great numbers of pumps to irrigate farmland, central China's Hupeh Province has brought in a bigger grain harvest than it did last year. The province's cotton harvest is only slightly down on last year.

The drought, which started last winter, lasted over 200 days. The threat became more serious between late June and early September when the temperatures soared to over 35 degrees centigrade, reaching a high of 41 degrees. Over two million hectares, half of the province's farmland, were threatened and half a million people were desperately short of water even for domestic use.

Millions of commune peasants and cadres pitched into the anti-drought battle, and factories and mines sent men as well as equipment. At the height of the battle, 400,000 kilowatt hours of electricity and half a million tons of diesel oil were being used daily for irrigation.

As eighty percent of the ponds and small reservoirs dried up, pumps were mounted at 460 key centres to lift water from the Yangtze and Han rivers, as well as a number of other large rivers and lakes. Water was relayed by pumps to irrigate thousands of hectares of farmland as far as one hundred kilometers away. At one time, 2,270 cubic meters of water were being pumped every second. This is the equivalent of the normal flow of the Han River, the largest tributary of the Yangtze.

At the Changho reservoir alone, one of the big reservoirs in Hupeh Province, 240 pumps were installed to siphon 400 million cubic meters of water from it over a period of 170 days. This ensured good harvests from four counties, which supply the state with 450,000 tons of marketable grain a year.

In early spring, the provincial committee of the Chinese Communist Party began to take measures to deal with the dry spell. First Secretary of the provincial party committee Chen Pi-hsien and other leading cadres made investigations in 14 counties and called on the people not simply to wait for rain but to make plans to meet the challenge.

In hilly Yingshan County, while pumps were used to lift water from rivers and reservoirs, 100,000 people of all ages turned out to carry water to farmland by shoulder pole and in all available receptacles. The county became an example to cadres and commune members throughout the province.

The months-long battle has brought good harvests, yet the year's expenditure on electricity and diesel oil was much higher than usual. The provincial party committee has decided on measures to augment the income of commune members and prepare for next year.

Water is to be lifted from big rivers to replenish reservoirs and ponds in case of dry spells next spring. More irrigation projects are to be built, with an emphasis on supplementary projects that will link up existing projects into complete irrigation systems. Communes and production brigades are also to be encouraged to engage in side-line occupations and to increase efficiency in small enterprises to add to their sources of income.

**KWANGTUNG COUNTY REVERSES VERDICTS ON PENG PAI'S CASE**

HK140320Y Canton Kwangtung Provincial Service in Mandarin 0430 GMT 13 Nov 78 HK

[Summary] In accordance with the spirit of the instructions of the Kwangtung provincial and the Swatow prefectural CCP committees, the Haifeng County CCP Committee and units concerned recently held rallies to reverse the verdicts on relatives of martyr Peng Pai and on the cadres and masses who had been persecuted in the "anti-Peng Pai counter-revolutionary incident" which was created by Lin Piao, the gang of four and company. In accordance with the party's policies, they correctly solved the problems of their work and livelihood. This is a great achievement in investigating the "anti-Peng Pai counterrevolutionary incident." This is also a victory in penetratingly exposing and criticizing Lin Piao and the gang of four in connection with reality.

"With a view to usurping party and state power, Lin Piao, the gang of four and company took the opportunity of the 'four clean-ups' movement and the Great Cultural Revolution to create the terrifying 'anti-Peng Pai counterrevolutionary incident' in Haifeng. They tampered with history, distorted facts and frantically slandered martyr Peng Pai. They totally negated the history of the peasant movement in Hailufeng. They pointed the spearhead at our great leader Chairman Mao, respected and beloved Premier Chou, NPC Vice Chairman Yeh and proletarian revolutionaries of the older generation. In this counterrevolutionary incident, 5 relatives of martyr Peng Pai were killed, 2 people were persecuted to death, 102 cadres and people were beaten to death because they upheld martyr Peng Pai's good name and some 3,000 cadres and people were injured. A large number of party members, cadres, staff and workers were expelled from the party and their teams and downgraded. Their wages were reduced. They were forced to resign and retire. They were even sent to jail.

"This counterrevolutionary incident was a class struggle between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie and the continuation of the long-term struggle between the CCP and the Kuomintang since the great revolution. In the Great Cultural Revolution, Premier Chou and NPC Vice Chairman Yeh attached great importance to the problem of investigation of the anti-Peng Pai counterrevolutionary incident in Haifeng. In 1974 they sent a work group to conduct investigation. Due to the interference and sabotage by the gang of four and company, the problems were not timely solved. Since the smashing of the gang of four, under the concern of the party Central Committee and Chairman Hua, the provincial and prefectural CCP committees sent a work group to stay in Haifeng County in July this year. The work group gave free rein to the masses and conducted penetrating investigation. It took the lid off the anti-Peng Pai counterrevolutionary incident in Haifeng. It clearly distinguished between the right and wrong lines and put history, which had been reversed, upright so that the verdicts on a large number of cases of grievances, trumped-up cases and cases of miscarriage of justice could be reversed."

"Lin Piao, the gang of four and company publicly overturned Chairman Mao's evaluation of Comrade Peng Pai. They fabricated a host of charges against Peng Pai. They even tried all possible ways to brand comrade Peng Pai as a renegade. They demolished Red factories and Red farms. They confiscated and burned the books and cultural relics which publicized martyr Peng Pai and the peasant movement in Hailufeng. They also changed the names which commemorated martyr Peng Pai and the peasant movement in Hailufeng. They even regarded the word 'red' as a taboo.

"In the third battle of penetratingly exposing and criticizing the gang of four, the Haifeng County CCP Committee vigorously publicized the deeds of martyr Peng Pai and the glorious history of the peasant movement in Hailufeng. They eliminated all slanders about martyr Peng Pai. The cadres and masses have come to further understand that Comrade Peng Pai was an outstanding member of the CCP, the initiator of the famous peasant movement in Hailufeng and one of the leaders of our party's peasant movement in the early period. He made inefaceable contributions to the Chinese revolution."

"Lin Piao, the gang of four and company were extremely cruel. They struck vicious blows at (Chou Feng), martyr Peng Pai's 95-year-old mother. They confiscated her property and secretly sent her to jail. She was tortured to death. (Chou Feng) came from a poor peasant's family. She was oppressed by the 'three great mountains' from her childhood. In the period of the great revolution, as a housewife, she supported Comrade Pen Pai in making revolution. After the failure in the course of the great revolution, she was arrested and sent to jail twice by the reactionaries. She stood firm and unyielding. After she came out of jail, under the 'white terror,' she continued to actively support the revolutionary work of her son, daughter-in-law and grandson. Before liberation, she suffered deprivations and hardships and her livelihood was extremely difficult. After liberation, she actively took part in social activities and was elected a delegate to the first Haifeng County NPC and a member of the county committee. She was twice elected delegate to the national meeting of dependents martyrs and PLA personnel."

The Haifeng County CCP Committee reversed the verdicts on (Chou Feng) this time and restored the title of "Revolutionary Family" for (Chou Feng's) family. (Chou Feng's own class status is that of a martyr's dependent. Lin Piao, the gang of four and company fabricated a host of charges against (Peng Hung), Pen Pai's son, and persecuted him to death. (Peng Hung) was a good CCP member and a good cadre. He was loyal to the party's cause and wholeheartedly served the people. He was elected a delegate to the eighth party congress. The verdicts on (Peng Hung) were also reversed. By the end of October the Haifeng County CCP Committee had reversed the verdicts on 1,680 cadres and people who had upheld the good name of martyr Peng Pai and reinstated 508 people in their former offices who had been forced to resign or retire.

#### KWANGTUNG LEADER RESPONDS TO LOCAL CADRE'S LETTER

HK110437Y Canton Kwangtung Provincial Service in Mandarin 0430 GMT 9 Nov 78 HK

[Text] During a recent visit to Huiyang Prefecture to help the local CCP committee conduct rectification, Comrade Liu Tien-fu, secretary of the Kwangtung Provincial CCP Committee, was entrusted by Comrade Hsi Chung-hsun to hand a letter from Comrade Hsi to Comrade Mai Tzu-tsan which was in response to an earlier letter from Comrade Mai. Comrade Liu also talked with Comrade Mai.

Comrade Mai was very impressed with the spirit of speaking out as encouraged by Comrade Hsi Chung-hsun. Shortly after his arrival in Huiyang Prefecture, Comrade Liu attended a Standing Committee meeting of the prefectural CCP committee. During the Standing Committee meeting, Comrade Liu read out Comrade Mai's letter to Comrade Hsi and conveyed Comrade Hsi's letter to Comrade Mai. Responsible comrades of the prefectural CCP Committee were greatly educated by this and said that it is imperative to conscientiously conduct implementation and to tangibly change ideology and work style. Comrade Liu talked with Comrade Mai that evening and handed him Comrade Hsi's response to his letter. Comrade Mai repeatedly said: Although Comrade Hsi is always very busy, he managed to write a letter in response to my letter and asked Comrade Liu to talk to me. I am very impressed by this. Comrade Mai added: In the past, I did dare voice too many opinions. After overthrowing the gang of four, Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee repeatedly called for efforts to give full play to democracy. Secretary Hsi has also repeatedly called for people to dare to speak out and for efforts to be made to revive the party's fine tradition and work style.

Comrade Mai has also realized that it is imperative to integrate the individual's fate with that of the state. He said: With regard to matters which harm the party's cause, we should voice our own opinions. Comrade Mai added: The current implementation of the party's policy on cadres is very good. Although everyone is very pleased by the implementation, it is not enough. Some outstanding problems still exist which should be solved. Comrade Liu told Comrade Mai: You wrote a letter voicing your opinions. This is good. The provincial CCP committee approves of the kind of spirit you displayed. Only by giving full play to democracy can we create a lively political situation.



## JEN JUNG ADDRESSES NEWLY RELEASED PRISONERS IN TIBET

OM091351Y Lhasa Tibet Regional Service in Mandarin 1500 GMT 7 Nov 78 OW

[Excerpts] On the afternoon on 5 November, the principal responsible comrades of party, government and army organizations in the Tibetan Autonomous Region received a group of persons who were recently accorded lenient treatment and released from prison. Present at the reception were responsible comrades of the Tibetan autonomous regional CCP committee and revolutionary committee, the Tibet Military District and Lhasa Municipality, including Jen Jung, Tien Pao, Kuo Hsi-lan, Hsi Chin-wu, Pa Sang, Chen Cho, Sun Yu-shan, Chang Kuei-sen, (Fen Hua), Li Chuan-en, (Sung Chih-pen) and Ho Min.

Also present were vice chairmen of the Tibetan Autonomous Regional Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference (CPPCC), including Pa-pa-la Ko-lieh-lang-chieh, Jen Chang, Lang-tun Kung-ka-wang-chiu, Sheng-chin Lo-sang-chien-tsan, Sang-ting To-chi-pa-mu, Te-ko Ko-sang-wang-tui and La-min So-lang-lun-chu; (Ku-teng Tan-cha) and (Hsia-wei Tzu-tan-min-so), Standing Committee members of the Tibetan Autonomous Regional CPPCC Committee; (Pa-chang Ho-lang-wang-chiu), vice chairman of the Lhasa Municipal CPPCC Committee; and (Pa-lu Tzu-tan-to-chi), member of the CPPCC National Committee. Others present at the reception included responsible comrades of the Trade Peasants' Association and other departments concerned in the Tibetan Autonomous Region.

Those accorded lenient treatment and released from prison were (La-chia-li Lang-chih-chia-tso), (Ho-tzu-pa Chia-yang-she-chu), (La-chia Ku-tan-tan-pa), (Jen-tu-ta Lo-sang-wang-chu), (Ya-cha Tan-teng-pen-chieh), (Lang-tung Ho-li-ssu-chi), (Chiang-tung A-wang-ssu pai), (Sheng-chu Lo-sang-tan-tseng), (Chang-pai Ping-tso-lang-chieh), (Han-jung Ping-tso-chien-sung), (Chieh-ko A-wang-lo-sang), (Tien-pa A-wang-lo-sang), (Ku-tun-chu), (Chien-pa-tzu-heng), (Hsia-ssu Lo-sang-tan-tseng), (Tien-pai-ta-wa), (Ho-hsu Lo-sang-teng-chu), (Tien-pa-tu-teng), (Tien-kang-ho-tso), (Pai-ma-tzu-wang), (Lo-pu-tzu-jen), (Chien-tseng-tan-chih), (Lo-sang-ken-chih), (Tieh-yeh Hsiao-tse-chia-tseng), (Ping-ho-wang-chieh), (Ho-teng-cha-hsi), (Tan-mei-chen), (A-wang-lo-sang), (Hsu-yun-li-chih), (Tu Sang), (La Chu), (Ho-sang-tu-teng), (La-ma-tzu-jen), (Kung-yeh-pen-po) and (La-pa-chien-cha).

Comrade Jen Jung, first secretary of the Tibetan Autonomous Regional CCP Committee and chairman of the autonomous regional revolutionary committee, spoke at the reception. He first greeted those released on their beginning of new lives and on their return to the bosom of the people.

He said: In the past, you were sinful and we were hostile to each other. Now we are friends. Some of you were our friends in the past but later became our enemies. Now you are our friends again. You should think seriously about what caused these twists and turns and should draw lessons from them.

In his speech, Comrade Jen Jung recalled the sufferings of the million serfs in old Tibet under the oppression and exploitation of the three big estate-holders. He also happily reviewed the epoch-making changes that took place under the wise leadership of Chairman Mao and the party Central Committee after the liberation of Tibet.

Comrade Jen Jung pointed out: Those of the Tibetan reactionary clique now living in exile abroad are very much isolated. To deceive people throughout the world, they spread numerous rumors attacking our socialism. During visits and study tours, you have clearly seen that the Tibetan people are living very happy lives. They deeply love the CCP, the PLA and socialism. Facts are the best witness.

Comrade Jen Jung emphatically pointed out: You must accept party leadership and firmly trust the party and the people. You must not doubt the party's policies and you must not waver. You, your dependents and your sons and daughters should all do these things. Let us unite as one in striving to build our great socialist motherland.

During the reception, (La-chia-li Lang-chieh-chia-tso), (Ya Cha Tan-tang-pen-chieh), (Ku-tun-chu), (Chieh-ko A-wang-lo-sang) and (Ho-tent-chia-hsi) emotionally expressed their thanks for the reform through education given them by Chairman Mao, Chairman Hua and the CCP and for the reception given them by the responsible comrades of party, government and army organizations in the Tibet Autonomous Region.

They said: In the past, we stubbornly defended the evil of feudal serfdom and plotted to detach Tibet from the big family of the motherland. The crimes we committed were indeed towering. Today, we have been accorded lenient treatment and released from prison. We have also been given citizenship rights and settled in our proper vocations. All this is possible only in socialist new China under the leadership of Chairman Hua and the CCP. This is the brilliant embodiment of Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line and policies. We will never forget the benevolence of Chairman Hua and the CCP. We are determined to study hard the works of Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao, continue to seriously transform ourselves, resolutely obey the party and take the socialist road. We are determined to take action to repay Chairman Hua and the CCP and contribute all our strength to building new Tibet.

#### **YUNNAN PREFECTURE REVEALS GANG'S SABOTAGE IN BORDER AREAS**

HK091054Y Kunming Yunnan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 8 Nov 78 HK

[Summary] In close connection with reality, Tehung Tai-chingpo Autonomous Prefecture [located in Western Yunnan next to Burma] has grasped the issues which have seriously sabotaged and affected the prefecture so as to fight well in the third campaign to expose and criticize the gang of four, eradicate their remnant poison and turn chaos into order. Since early August, the party committee of the prefecture has conducted exposure and criticism in the following seven ways:

1. It has exposed and criticized the crimes of Lin Biao and the gang of four in sabotaging the party's policy on nationalities and in abolishing the autonomous prefecture.
2. It has exposed and criticized the agents of Lin Biao anti-party clique for their crimes of engaging in factionalism throughout the prefecture and for their serious crimes in sabotaging stability in the border areas.
3. It has exposed and criticized their so-called "standard" in engaging in factionalism and criticized the reactionary nature of factionalism.
4. It has exposed and criticized their crimes in negating all the achievements in socialist revolution and construction scored in the 17 years before the Cultural Revolution.
5. It has exposed and criticized their crimes in distorting the relationship between the enemy and ourselves, in creating splits among the nationalities, in concocting miscarriages of justice and trumped-up cases and in persecuting the cadres of all nationalities.

"6. It has exposed and criticized their reactionary principle of slandering Tehung Prefecture as a 'peaceful border area' and a 'revisionist paradise' and their crimes of sabotaging stability in the border areas and the building of border defense.

"7. It has exposed and criticized their crimes in concocting conspiratorial literature and art and in creating the counterrevolutionary public opinion so as to usurp the party and state power."

The prefectural CCP committee's official newspaper, UNITY DAILY, frequently reports on the situation of and the experiences gained in mass criticism. In some counties, the party committee broadcasts reports on the situation of mass criticism in the local dialects. In Luhsi, Lungchuan and Yingchiang counties, the people have organized exhibitions on the crimes of Lin Piao and the gang of four.

"Lin Piao and the gang of four even regarded some patriotic nationality persons as reactionaries and criticized and struggled against them, seriously sabotaging the party's policy on nationalities. They also considered those out-and-out bad elements who corrupted, stole and speculated and the remnants of the Kuomintang to be revolutionary leftists and appointed them to important posts, usurping the leadership of some areas and departments and frantically engaging in counterrevolutionary class revenge. Due to the interference and sabotage of Lin Piao and the gang of four, the socialist activism of the cadres and masses of all nationalities was seriously affected. From 1969 to 1976, the average grain production of each person throughout the prefecture dropped. Factories and enterprises generally suffered losses and the daily life of the masses became very difficult."

The prefectural CCP committee and party committees at all levels have also stressed integration of investigation with the handling of cases and resolutely dealt blows at the sabotage activities of class enemies and the frenzied assaults of capitalist forces. With the deepening of the movement, the whole prefecture has reaped a good harvest of grain this year.

#### BRIEFS

CHENGDU SCIENCE-TECHNOLOGY UNIVERSITY--Chengdu, 9 Nov--Chengdu Engineering Institute has been renamed Chengdu University of Science and Technology. It is mainly under the leadership of the Academy of Sciences of China. The newly named university is to add departments of mathematics, physics, electronics and material science. The university will gradually increase the number of research students. The university is planning the new courses and training teachers for them. China has now four universities of science and technology. The other three are the China University of Science and Technology in Anhwei Province, Shanghai University of Science and Technology and Harbin University of Science and Technology in Heilungkiang Province. [Text] [Peking NCNA in English 0728 GMT 9 Nov 78 OW]



INNER MONGOLIA JOURNAL REFUTES CHARGES AGAINST ULANFU

SK102256Y Huhehot Inner Mongolia Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 7 Nov 78 SK

[Report on article by (Chih Chi): "Follow Completely," carried in journal PRACTICE [SHIH CHIEN] Issue 10, 1978]

[Text] The article says: In May 1966, when the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution initiated and led by great leader and teacher Chairman Mao himself was ready to develop momentarily across the country, the big careerist, conspirator, renegade and traitor Lin Piao, with an ulterior motive, dished up an extremely vicious speech--the notorious "18 May" speech--at an enlarged meeting of the party Central Committee Political Bureau. The central theme of this 10,000-word speech was the question of a coup. Lin Piao's purpose in dwelling on the coup question so enthusiastically was to stage a coup himself in a futile attempt to usurp supreme leading power of the party and the state and restore capitalism. This is an indisputable fact proved by history long ago.

In the wake of Lin Piao's "18 May" speech, that big henchman of the Lin Piao antiparty clique, the commander of the Inner Mongolia bourgeois factional setup and that element who had on several occasions disrupted the state of affairs in this region colluded with each other and followed Lin Piao's example completely. They fabricated a colossal lie, saying that someone was working for an in-house coup [kung ting cheng pien 1362 1694 2398 6239], and leveled a framed-up charge against Comrade Ulanfu, alleging that he had secretly organized an antiparty traitorous clique in Inner Mongolia. Under the signboard of shattering the "Ulanfu antiparty and traitorous clique," they attacked in one blow a vast number of cadres, particularly Mongolian cadres, and persecuted these cadres cruelly. At the same time, they styled themselves as "representatives of the correct line" and "anti-Ulanfu heroes" in order to create public opinion for them to usurp power and take over the reins.

The article says: Today, as we deepen the exposure and criticism of Lin Piao and the gang of four, we should completely expose the framed-up case concocted by those people, lay bare their scheme and settle accounts with them for their criminal acts so as to straighten out right and wrong, eliminate chaos and restore order.

Practice is the only criterion for testing truth. Practice in the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution shows that those people who framed up the "in-house coup" charge against Ulanfu are out-and-out careerists and conspirators like Lin Piao. While alleging that others were working for a coup, they themselves intended to stage a coup to usurp party and government power in this autonomous region. As a matter of fact, neither the in-house coup nor the antiparty and traitorous clique existed; both were groundless slanders. Lin Piao, the gang of four and their followers concocted this false charge for the sole purpose of overthrowing leading party, government and army cadres at all levels in Inner Mongolia who, like Comrade Ulanfu, were loyal to Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. They did this so that they themselves or their lackeys could take over the posts of these cadres.

The article continues: Comrade Ulanfu was charged with opposing the party, betraying the nation and going all out for an in-house coup at a Peking meeting held in May 1966 [words indistinct]. However, the efforts of that big henchman of the Lin Piao antiparty clique to get rid of Comrade Ulanfu by no means started at that time. It is understood that even before that meeting, he had planned this affair. The meeting merely provided an opportunity for him.

As people may recall, isn't it a fact that since 1964 he had time and again charged Inner Mongolia with being a "pool of stagnant water" and failure to grasp class struggle? This was a sign of his intention to attack Comrade Ulanfu.

At the above-mentioned meeting, that big henchman of the Lin Piao antiparty clique made all-out efforts to peddle Lin Piao's "18 May" speech so as to set the tune for the so-called "Inner Mongolia question."

Here let us mention this incidentally: to set the tune to accuse Comrade Ulanfu of intending to oppose the party and betray the nation, there had to be a secret party or clique organization. As a result, there appeared the wrong, false and unjust case of "digging out the new (neifen) party." As can be seen, the evil was actually rooted at that time.

The article states: As we reverse the verdict in the so-called in-house coup case, people will generally ask this question: what were the true features of the "five big committees," "acting Standing Committee," "three-person group," "underground secretariat" and "staging a coup on the occasion of celebrating the 20th founding anniversary of the autonomous region"? To clarify the true features of these, we have made some investigations and studies.

As for the question of setting up the "five big committees," in order to implement the party Central Committee's instruction on reducing personnel by one-third and transferring extra personnel to work at the grassroots level and on the forefront of production, Comrade Ulanfu, after studying with the north China Bureau, decided in 1964 to set up five organs above the various departments and bureaus which were under the direct jurisdiction of the autonomous region--the planning committee, the industrial and communications committee, the agricultural and animal husbandry committee, the financial and trade committee, and the culture and education committee--so as to facilitate central and unified leadership by the regional party committee.

As for the acting Standing Committee, in late 1965 and early 1966, the formal Standing Committee members could not hold meetings and exercise collective leadership because some of them were taking part in the "four clean-ups" movement at lower levels and some were sick and could not work. To change this situation and strengthen the collective leadership of the regional party committee, it was decided, with the concurrence of the north China Bureau, that a 13-member acting Standing Committee would be formed at that time. However, this was later slandered as a "leading group for staging an in-house coup." There were 13 acting Standing Committee members, of whom 12 were later overthrown as "rightists working for the coup." Only that man listed first among the acting committee members was regarded as a "leftist hero opposing the coup."

With regard to the "three-person group," after the acting Standing Committee was set up, Comrade Ulanfu took part in the "four clean-ups" movement in (Tu) banner and the acting Standing Committee was under the charge of Comrade (Ti-li-Ko-pa-tu-erh), secretary of the secretariat of the regional party committee. After that, Comrade Ulanfu said: "What should we call it? Let's call it 'three-person group.'" This was the origin of "three-person group."

As for the "underground secretariat," this was pure rumor fabricated by persons with ulterior motives.

As for the question of preparatory activities for celebration of the 20th anniversary of the founding of the autonomous region and the date for the celebration, the Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region was founded on 1 May 1947. The first of May is a windy and sandy season because of the cold weather in Inner Mongolia. To provide still better conditions for guests, the regional party committee planned at that time to postpone celebration activities until the autumn harvest season. However, rumor fabricators had the effrontery to say that this was necessary for opposing the party and betraying the nation and that the date for the celebrations was the date for opposing the party and betraying the nation.

The article says: On the question of the so-called "in-house coup," there are a lot of matters to be cleared up. Some of the main aspects of these matters have been initially analyzed above. To explain these matters in a more detailed way, it would be well to quote what that bigwig who had on several occasions disrupted the state of affairs of Inner Mongolia and styled himself as an "anti-Ulanfu hero" said on 16 December 1970 in his so-called "examination" at the Mao Tsetung Thought study class sponsored by the central authority. At the very beginning of his so-called examination, he said: "I have worked with Ulanfu for 19 years and yet have not drawn a clear demarcation line between him and me. Over these 19 years, I followed Ulanfu very closely and was involved with him very deeply." Next, he mentioned a few matters:

1. The so-called theoretical foundation for in-house coup," namely the theory of [words indistinct]. He said: "On 1 January 1966 I decided to replace the INNER MONGOLIA DAILY editorial with Ulanfu's New Year speech because the former did not give prominence to the theory of [words indistinct]." As a matter of fact, it was this "anti-Ulanfu hero" who outlined and formed the theory of [words indistinct].

2. With regard to the printing and distribution the "5 March" declaration, he said: "I agreed with the printing and distribution of the "5 March" declaration on three occasions. I was not at home on the fourth occasion."

3. With regard to the report delivered to the nationality work conference held in Huhehot Municipality, he said: "It was with my concurrence that the report was issued." However, later on he had the effrontery to say that it was a falsified article, that comment was written first and the report later. Taking this as an excuse, he slandered Huhehot Municipality as a model of Ulanfu's in-house coup.

4. With regard to the "five big committees," he said: "In 1966 I vigorously supported and planned the establishment of the 'five big committees.' The last stage of the establishment--the assignment of cadres--was examined and approved by me and two others--so-and-so and so-and-so."



5. With regard to the "acting Standing Committee" and the "three-person group," he said: "I was less than enthusiastic at the beginning of the setting up of the 'acting Standing Committee,' but later on I thought it was necessary."

You see, he described matters that he himself had approved as something he had opposed, took something which had been decided after discussion by all as an excuse to attack other people as a conspiratorial clique, and styled himself as a hero who opposed this clique.

In conclusion, the article says: Now Lin Piao, the gang of four and their company have been toppled one by one. That big henchman of the Lin Piao antiparty clique got burned, as people who play with fire always do, and received the punishment he deserved.

As the saying goes "once the tree falls, the monkeys on it will flee helter-skelter." Following the downfall of Lin Piao and the gang of four, that commander of the Inner Mongolia bourgeois factional setup and that person who had on several occasions disrupted the state of affairs in Inner Mongolia met an ignominious fate, starting with the aim of injuring others only to end up by ruining themselves. Didn't they once make a mockery of history? This was the punishment history gave them.

#### TIENTSIN AGRICULTURAL COMMISSION HOLDS MEETING ON CORN

SK140650Y Tientsin City Service in Mandarin 1330 GMT 11 Nov 78 SK

[Excerpts] In order to push forward agricultural production in Tientsin Municipality, the municipal Agricultural Commission recently held an experience-exchange meeting on high production of corn. Comrade Chen Wei-ta, first secretary of the Tientsin municipal party committee and chairman of the Tientsin municipal revolutionary committee, was present and delivered a speech at the rally.

This was a specialized meeting on a fairly large scale aimed at studying techniques of high corn production. Attending the meeting were secretaries of various district and county party committees, chairmen of agricultural offices, directors of agricultural and forestry bureaus, heads of agricultural science research institutes, technical cadres, corn experts and responsible comrades of various [words indistinct], communes, state farms and some brigades, totaling more than 600 persons.

After analyzing the excellent situation at home and abroad, Comrade Chen Wei-ta emphatically pointed out in his speech: The major subject at present is to speed up the realization of the four modernizations. To speed up the realization of the four modernizations, it is imperative to correctly understand the general policy of taking agriculture as the foundation and industry as the leading factor in developing the national economy and firmly establish the concept of taking agriculture as the foundation. If agriculture cannot be pushed forward, it will be very difficult to make a success of industry.

Tientsin is a big city. Since it is a big city, we should pay more attention to agricultural production. Since we have 7 million mou of land and our industrial areas are fairly centralized, we should lead the way in realizing agricultural modernization. In the past, some responsible persons in Tientsin loyally carried out the counterrevolutionary revisionist line of Lin Piao and the gang of four and never implemented the general policy set forth by Chairman Mao. Through the struggle to expose and criticize Lin Piao and the gang of four, we should make efforts to vigorously support agriculture and push forward agricultural production.

That industry supports agriculture means that industry should not only provide high quality machinery equipment but also help rural areas raise their technical level. We should strive to do a good job in water conservancy construction, because water conservancy projects have a vital bearing on both agricultural and industrial water and water for daily use by urban residents. The Tientsin municipal party committee has worked out an initial program for solving the water problem. We should firmly carry it out. It is necessary to do a good job in both sinking wells and building reservoirs so as to insure the capability of water conservation and drainage. In doing a good job in agricultural production, we have many favorable conditions, such as abundant sunshine and wide plains. If we make a success of water conservation and drainage, we certainly will develop agriculture at high speed.

Comrade Chen Wei-ta said: To push forward agricultural production, it is necessary to grasp first of all the key link to do a good job in the struggle to expose and criticize Lin Piao and the gang of four and to conscientiously implement the party's various policies. In the past, the interference and sabotage activities of Lin Piao and the gang of four, such as (Chiyuying) set up by Chen Po-ta and Hsiao-chin-chuang by Chiang Ching, exerted a very bad influence. Since the party's economic policies were sabotaged and the enthusiasm of the vast number of cadres and masses was greatly dampened, agricultural production has suffered great losses. Under the leadership of Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee, we should continuously do a good job in the struggle to expose and criticize Lin Piao and the gang of four, end turmoil, restore order, earnestly implement the party's various policies, improve the style of leadership, bring democracy into full play and respect the right of self-determination of production teams. We should not just pay lip service to but refrain from taking the production team as the basic accounting unit. If we succeed in grasping the abovementioned tasks, the enthusiasm of the vast number of cadres and masses will be raised.

Some of our comrades still have some worries about farmland capital construction which obstruct the implementation of the Hsianghsiang experience transmitted by the central authority and the experience of the report of Hsuni County. We can only use the party's policies to bring into play the enthusiasm of the masses. We should never dampen the enthusiasm of the masses. Therefore, we must push forward farmland capital construction in accordance with the party's policies.

In conclusion, Comrade Chen Wei-ta emphatically pointed out: To do a good job in agricultural production, a very important question now is to study how to manage agriculture and production and how to realize agricultural mechanization. It will not do to be without knowledge of agricultural mechanization. It will not do to be without knowledge of agricultural science. Conscientiously studying scientific technology is very important in developing agricultural production at high speed. As we are farmers, we must understand the nature of soil and the seeds we use. If we are to learn how to manage modernized, large-scaled agriculture, we should not rely solely on administrative methods. We must master scientific and technical knowledge.

Leading comrades at various levels should take the lead in studying scientific and technical knowledge. It will not do to remain laymen for too long a time. Crops follow their own rules in growing. If we do not understand science and violate the natural rules, we will not increase production. On the contrary, we will run into snags. Therefore, we should ask some experts in promoting production to be our agronomic technicians and bring their role into full play. While assigning cadres from now on, it is necessary to choose those persons who understand production techniques. At the same time, it is imperative to do a good job in popularizing agricultural science.

HEILUNGKIANG DAILY URGES ELIMINATION OF POLLUTION

OW090519Y Harbin Heilungkiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 6 Nov 78 OW

[Report on HEILUNGKIANG DAILY 6 November editorial: "Eliminate Pollution, Protect the Environment"]

[Excerpts] In his report on the work of the government at the Fifth NPC wise leader Chairman Hua issued the great call to eliminate pollution and protect the environment to the whole party, the whole army and the people of the whole country. He said: "The elimination of pollution and the protection of the environment are a major issue involving the people's health, an issue to which we must attach great importance. We must draw up regulations to protect the environment and make sure that related problems are satisfactorily solved."

However, due to the interference and sabotage of Lin Biao and the gang of four, all the principles and policies of the party and the state on protecting the environment could not be implemented. Many of our comrades lack the necessary knowledge about protecting the environment and fail to understand the close relationship between the treatment of industrial waste and the realization of the four modernizations. As a result, they pay no attention to the protection of the environment. Today the pollution of many cities, rivers, lakes, and the soil, the working and living conditions, not only has not been placed under control but appears to be worsening. In some places it is quite serious. The task to properly dispose of industrial wastes and create a decent environment needs to be done immediately.

From now on units which fail to satisfactorily solve the problem of pollution by industrial wastes will not be rated as Taching-type enterprises. The leaders of those units which continue to cause serious pollution hazards by industrial wastes will be held responsible. Economic sanctions will be invoked in the most serious cases. Units and individuals doing a good job in multiple use of waste materials will be commended and awarded.

Putting industrial wastes into multiple use reflects an objective law in advanced modern industrial development, a natural course for fully utilizing resources in fully developed production and a necessary method for quickly eliminating pollution and protecting the environment.

The Heilungkiang editorial concludes: The disposal of industrial wastes and the protection of the environment are a major issue concerning the welfare of our children and our children's children. It is our belief that under the leadership of wise leader Chairman Hua, we will certainly satisfactorily dispose of industrial wastes and protect the environment if only we sharpen our understanding, strengthen our leadership and rely on the masses. As the four modernizations are being realized, the people of our province will certainly make the fertile and beautiful Heilungkiang still more prosperous and beautiful, with clear, blue skies and clean, fresh air, clean water sources and lakes and with everybody enjoying decent and clean working and living conditions.



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TACHING OILFIELD POLITICAL CONFERENCE CLOSES

OW140604Y Harbin Heilungkiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 9 Nov 78 OW

[Excerpts] Taching oilfield's political work conference victoriously closed its 7-day session on 5 November.

Attending the meeting were leading comrades of the Taching oilfield party and revolutionary committees, leading members in departments and offices of Taching organizations and the oilfield's trade union, CYL, women's federation and other mass organizations, lecturers in industrial brigades, political instructors from industrial teams, and responsible persons of the various stations run by workers dependents and the rural people's communes.

Leading comrades from the Ministry of Petroleum, the State Capital Construction Commission, the State Economic Commission, and the provincial offices in charge of industry and communications, all the comrades from the Learn-from-Taching-in-Industry Inspection Group of the Ministry of Petroleum, representatives from various oilfields throughout the country and comrades from the Anshan Iron and Steel Company also attended the meeting.

The meeting discussed Taching oilfield's political work and enterprise management regulations. It also discussed how Taching oilfield will use concrete deeds to get next year's national congress of model workers.

During the closing ceremony, a leading comrade from the Ministry of Petroleum delivered a speech on "the issues of launching a general inspection of learning from Taching in the petroleum industry in 1978, meeting the basic requirements for building the oilfield through using the ideas in the two theses [Mao's "On Practice" and "On Contradiction"] and speeding up the modernization of the Taching oilfield."

The meeting pointed out: Taching has fought a triumphant battle against the gang of four, but it also has been hurt. The gang of four's sabotage and their pernicious influence on the tasks of building basic-level units and building the contingents of [revolutionary workers] must not be underestimated. To effectively speed up modernization, we need to strengthen our basic-level building--of which the party branch is the nucleus--step up basic tasks centering around the system of personal responsibilities, intensify basic training by emphasizing on-the-job training, and strive to build a contingent of revolutionary workers who are ideologically Red, energetic and technically skillful, who have good work styles, and who are united and highly disciplined.

It pointed out that, to reliably insure Taching's modernization, we need to help the broad masses of our basic-level cadres to master the skills of leading modern enterprise and administering modern production, and help the workers master modern science and technology and understand modern production techniques.

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The meeting urged leading cadres, Communist Party members and CYL members at various levels, and workers, dependents and commune members on all fronts in the oilfield to hold high Chairman Mao's great banner, closely unite around the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua, make all-out efforts to attain still higher goals, and use outstanding success in modernizing Taching oilfield to greet the 30th founding anniversary of the PRC, to greet the 20th anniversary of Taching's all-out campaign for oil, and to greet the National Congress of Model Workers, the first meeting of heroes in the new Long March.

#### KIRIN MILITARY SUB-DISTRICT SCORES GANG'S BORDER DEFENSE POLICY

SK140751Y Changchun Kirin Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 10 Nov 78 SK

[Excerpts] In the third campaign to deeply expose and criticize Lin Piao and the gang of four, the broad masses of commanders and fighters of the Yenpien Military Sub-District stationed on the frontier of our motherland, in light of the reality of the border defense struggle, criticized the reactionary principle of political border defense set forth by Lin Piao, eliminated his pernicious influence, ended turmoil, restored order and effectively accelerated the carrying out of the work for preparedness against war and the fulfillment of various tasks.

Since the smashing of the gang of four, the military sub-district has deeply exposed and vigorously criticized Lin Piao and the gang of four, thus bringing about a new atmosphere in both the building of the PLA units and the work for preparedness against war. Leaders of the sub-district led office cadres in going deeply into companies and outposts to carry out investigation and research and found that there was still a long way to go in eliminating the pernicious influence of the political border defense set forth by Lin Piao. Therefore, they decided to regard the criticism of Lin Piao's political border defense as the core content of the struggle to deeply expose and criticize the gang of four in the PLA units.

In criticism, after contrasting the concrete examples they personally heard and saw with Lin Piao's reactionary fallacy, the broad masses of commanders and fighters of this sub-district understood more clearly that the Soviet social-imperialists were bent on subjugating our country and that our main danger came from the Soviet social-imperialists.

Lin Piao absurdly set forth that we should engage in political border defense. In this way, he completely destroyed the class contents of the border defense struggle. His criminal purpose was to vainly attempt to paralyze our fighting will, to disarm us ideologically so as to leave the frontdoor wide open for the Soviet social-imperialists to invade our country. The cadres and fighters clearly understood the essence of the Soviet social-imperialists and strengthened the concept of preparedness against war.

#### LIAONING RALLY REVERSES UNJUST VERDICTS

SK091442Y Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 6 Nov 78 SK

[Excerpts] The united front work departments at provincial level held a rally to reverse verdicts on unjust, trumped-up and erroneous cases on 4 November in Chunghua Theater. The rally was held to thoroughly exonerate the reputation of the victims and reverse the verdicts on the following two cases. One case involved patriotic personages who were

attacked and persecuted by Lin Piao, the gang of four, its sworn follower and their company in the so-called non-party people's study class. The other involved (Wang Yu-huan), (Lu Mu-ching), (Sun Mu-chao), (Wang I-ching) and others who were arrested and held in custody on phoney charges.

Attending the rally were Second Secretary of the Liaoning provincial party committee Huang Ou-tung, Standing Committee member of the Liaoning provincial party committee (Chang Tieh-chin), Deputy Political Commissar of the Liaoning Provincial Military District (Hsia Te-cheng) and Deputy Secretary of the Shenyang municipal party committee Huang Chih. Also attending the rally were vice chairmen of the Liaoning Provincial CPPCC Committee including Chen Pei-chen, Chang Ching-tai, Lou Erh-Kang, Shen Hung-tao and Niu Ping-fu; Secretary General of the Liaoning Provincial CPPCC Committee Sun I-pei; deputies to the National People's Congress, members of the national and the Liaoning provincial CPPCC committees who stayed in Shenyang Municipality; cadres of the provincial and municipal united front work departments, [words indistinct]; members of democratic parties; directors of various municipal, prefectural and league united front work departments; and responsible persons of party organizations of higher educational institutions and vocational schools, totaling more than 1,000 persons.

The rally was presided over by director of the United Front Work Department of the Liaoning provincial party committee (Chang Yen). Deputy director of the United Front Work Department of the Liaoning provincial party committee (Liu Ching-kuei) first exposed the true stories of the above mentioned two false cases. Then, on behalf of the Liaoning provincial party committee, Comrade (Chang Tieh-chin), Standing Committee member of the Liaoning provincial party committee, announced the decision on reversing the verdicts of these two false cases.

He said: The Liaoning provincial party committee has made the following decision on these two cases: Of the 35 patriotic personages who were interrogated and screened in the political persecution case of the so-called non-party people's Mao Tsetung Thought study class in Liaoning Province, 29 persons, including (Tsung Ming-wu) and (Che Hsiang-chen), had been exonerated at the rally held by the Liaoning provincial party committee on 21 October to reverse verdicts on the so-called "northeast gang"--a counterrevolutionary clique which betrayed the party and surrendered to the enemy. Besides, there are 10 persons who must be completely exonerated. They are (Wong Shih-wu) and (Wang Chun-i) who were screened on the charge of secret agents, (Ning Shih-chu), (Chang Pi-wu), (Yao Chung-han) and (Chao Chung-i) who were investigated as counterrevolutionary elements, and (Wang Yu-huan), (Lu Mu-ching), (Sun Mu-chao) and (Wang I-ching) who were held in custody and persecuted on the name of sabotaging the Great Cultural Revolution. Deceased persons should be exonerated. All slanders and unfounded charges imposed on these persons should be completely overthrown. All related materials of these two false cases and in victims' files should be investigated and destroyed. It is imperative to send a notice of rehabilitation to those units where victims, involved family members, children, relatives and friends live and work so as to thoroughly eliminate influence caused by these cases.

Second Secretary of the Liaoning provincial party committee Huang Ou-tung delivered an important speech at the rally.



## LIAONING DAILY SCORES PROVINCE'S FEMALE HENCHMAN

SK131212Y Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 12 Nov 78 SK

[Report on LIAONING DAILY 13 November article by the Mass Criticism Group of the Liaoning Provincial Education Bureau: "A Wicked Person Is Sure To Bring Destruction To Himself"]

[Text] The article states: When Lin Piao and the gang of four were rampant in opposing the party and usurping power, there was one person on the educational front of our province who consistently styled herself as a primary school teacher but who was, in reality, eager to become an official and full of ambition. She was that female henchman who was placed in the provincial culture and education departments by the gang of four's sworn follower and who usurped the power of education in the whole province.

The first part of the criticism article mainly exposes the secret as to how the female henchman was promoted suddenly from a primary school teacher to the posts of Standing Committee member of the Provincial Revolutionary Committee, deputy leader of the provincial Culture and Education Group, secretary of the party committee of the provincial Education Bureau and director of this bureau. People have summed up two so-called "experiences" to account for her rise. One, she depended fully on the single-handed cultivation by that sworn follower. Second, this female henchman had a superb tricky method that enabled her to climb up.

The article says: A person who has (?gone over to the gang) is bound to do such evil things as stealing, [word indistinct], kidnapping and swindling. A person who has joined the gang will surely carry out insidious and vicious antiparty acts. Within the province, she closely followed such elements as the sworn follower and the general manager in attacking and persecuting by hook or by crook first of all Comrade Huang Ou-tung, secretary of the provincial party committee. At the time of the 10th National CCP Congress, Comrade Huang Ou-tung wrote an eight-line poem to show his determination to forever follow Chairman Mao closely in the revolution. Acting in accordance with the sworn follower's intention, this female henchman stole Comrade Huang Ou-tung's manuscript of the poem and made a secret report about it to the sworn follower. She criticized the poem preposterously by quoting it out of context and by exaggerating minor issues to the maximum. After the commencement of the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius, she, together with two other confidants of the sworn follower, went to Comrade Huang Ou-tung's house and took away his diary. Then she picked up a sentence here and a phrase there as a basis to slander Comrade Huang Ou-tung as negating the Great Cultural Revolution and the Three-in-One Revolutionary Committee.

In the provincial Education Bureau, she spared no efforts in smearing, attacking and making false accusations against Comrade (Hsiao Wen), a veteran cadre. At the time of the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius, she even labeled Comrade (Hsiao Wen) as a representative of the restorationist forces on our province's education front and a disciple of Confucius and subjected this cadre to criticism and struggle at all meetings, big and small. She did not let up on Comrade (Hsiao Wen) even when he was very ill and hospitalized. After the "two blows" meeting held by the gang of four's followers and confidants, this female henchman egged on someone to frame up charges against Comrade (Hsiao Wen), list him as a target for exercising dictatorship and had the Public Security Department put his record on file. She was thus ferocious and cruel to the extreme.

After this female henchman attended the sinister meeting presided over by the general manager in early 1976 to expose and criticize the so-called "problems" of the central leaders and various ministries and committees of the State Council, she made instigation everywhere in an even more unscrupulous manner, saying: "It appears to me that the right-deviationist wind to reverse correct verdicts originates from the central organs. When revisionism appears in the central organs, restoration will be staged in the whole country." In early February, shortly after our esteemed and beloved Premier Chou passed away, this female henchman went to Yingkou and other places to launch attacks, alleging that a line opposed to Chairman Mao had come into being in the central organs and the State Council. In a belligerent manner, she said: "We must act in direct contravention of this line."

When the great leader Chairman Mao was seriously ill and the gang of four were stepping up their efforts to usurp party and state power, this savage dog, raised single-handedly by the gang of four, barked even more wildly. She made a vicious attack saying that (?Marshal Yeh) [Yeh Shuai] was questionable. In addition, she vociferously cried out: "The phenomenon that the capitalist roaders in the party are still on the capitalist road will not end with the removal of Teng Hsiao-ping from power. As long as class struggle exists, new commanders of the bourgeoisie are bound to appear. Now some of them are still holding power. Their silence does not mean that they have nothing to say." These words attacked viciously by innuendo Chairman Hua and other leading comrades of the central organs and were quite rampant.

On 9 September 1976, the great leader Chairman Mao passed away. On that day this female henchman, on the instructions of the general manager and others, was establishing ties in Peking, ranting about Liaoning's experience in turning the edge of its sword inside to ferret out capitalist roaders in a big way. Her reactionary arrogance went extremely high.

On 20 September after she returned to Shenyang, she proposed that members of the anti-party flotilla write a joint letter to the sworn follower to show their loyalty to him.

After the gang of four was smashed, this female henchman did not restrain her antiparty activities. Instead, she harbored ulterior motives--to quote a saying: "In the absence of a hero, all that can be done is to make reknown an ignorant boy"--to attack Chairman Hua by innuendo and call openly for redressing the doom of the gang of four and their sworn follower. In addition, she set up an offensive and defensive alliance with her gang brothers and sisters. By this time, the feature of this well-known bourgeois ultrarightist who had made revolution against proletarian and veteran cadres was completely exposed to the bright light of day.

The article says: This female henchman also flaunted the signboard of carrying out the revolution in education and supporting new emerging things to throw our education into chaos and destroy our schools. In this way, she rendered service for the gang of four and their sworn follower in Liaoning to usurp party and state power by using the education front.

In 1971 when the National Education Work Conference was in session, this female henchman participated in the concoction of the counterrevolutionary "two assessments." She was so ignorant that she slandered the study of insect classification as the study on how many whiskers a fly has and how many lines there are on a mosquito's wings, and made a mockery of it. She totally negated the achievements in education work in the 17 years prior to the Great Cultural Revolution and made the accusation that a sinister line ruled during those 17 years.

Enthusiastically applauding her criticism, Chih Chun especially reprinted it so as to provide a foundation for the concoction of the "two assessments." The "two assessments" having come out, she once again spared no efforts to advocate them. Herein lie the evil roots of the inability of the education front of our province to attain order for many years.

This female henchman also vigorously participated in the criminal activities of creating a counterrevolutionary false model--Chang Tieh-sheng. At the beck and call of the sworn follower, this female henchman made a personal trip to (Chingcheng) County to conduct an investigation on an examination paper of Chang Tieh-sheng. Abiding by the "imperial edict" of the sworn follower, she created a typical example--Chang Tieh-sheng. While conducting the investigation in (Chingcheng), she hurriedly wrote to the sinister hatchetman Chih Chun, making the accusation that examination in cultural courses meant to advocate old ideas, old culture, old customs and old habits under the signboard of the revolution in education, and slandering people who supported such examination as a force to restore the old.

When the sinister typical example--Chang Tieh-sheng--emerged, it was only natural that he was strongly opposed by the masses. This female henchman went everywhere to sell the idea of this counterrevolutionary clown and lavish praise on him. Even after the downfall of the gang of four, she still spread it about that the examination paper of Chang Tieh-sheng was still good and had promoted the revolution in education.

On the education front of our province, the sworn follower of the gang of four also created a series of conspiratorial incidents attempting to oppose the party by taking advantage of the work of enrolling students and assigning them to various schools, and a number of sinister typical examples such as "oxygen-feeding meetings," "the experience of Chaoyang Agricultural College" and "discussions on two big-character posters." This female henchman was an active participant of these conspiracies.

To undermine the revolution in education, this female henchman vigorously followed the gang of four and their sworn follower to indulge in idealism and metaphysics in a big way. She spread a great number of reactionary fallacies concerning leading bodies of schools, contingents of teachers, the road of running schools, training personnel, leading systems of schools and even development of education. This active agent in pushing the revisionist education line brought a serious disaster to the education undertakings throughout the province.

Being branded as engaging in restoration and retrogression and being capitalist roaders, the vast numbers of cadres were ferreted out one by one and subjected to struggle, dismissed and driven away. The vast numbers of teachers were branded as adhering to bourgeois prejudices and working in a passive way. Though they wished to work they were unable to. Nevertheless, they were reluctant to give up. The vast numbers of young people were corroded in their thinking and they ceased to study. An entire generation was damaged.



SHENSI DEFENSE INDUSTRY CRITICIZES GANG FOLLOWER

HK091028Y Sian Shensi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 7 Nov 78 HK

[Summary] "The Shensi national defense industry system held a rally in Sian on 1 November to expose and criticize the crimes of that person in Shensi who actively supported the gang of four. Over 7,000 people [words indistinct] of national defense enterprises from Sian, Paochi and Hanchung areas attended the rally, [words indistinct] angrily accused that person of shamelessly following the gang of four, of viciously attacking the proletarian revolutionaries of the older generation, of [words indistinct] and of engaging in beating, smashing and looting in a big way. [Words indistinct] completely stripped off his masks of 'fine party member and good representative of the masses,' which he wore ever since the Great Cultural Revolution, and unmasked this (?close) follower of the gang of four."

Many factory offices were smashed and the masses of cadres, staff and workers were cruelly persecuted by him. In interrogating Comrade (Liang Kuo-min), a worker, he instigated his hatchetmen to do that worker internal injury. At his instigation, Comrade (Liang Kuo-min) was blindfolded and badly beaten for 13 hours. This worker died as a result of the savage beating.

"In June 1968, (?less than) a month after the establishment of the provincial revolutionary committee and with the support of that person who once held very great power in Shensi and who subsequently sold himself to the gang of four, he personally drew up and carried out the plan for [words indistinct] bombarding the enamel plant. Comrades of the PLA rushed to the (?scene) after receiving the information [words indistinct] said: 'We must beat it and we must beat it resolutely.' Under his guidance, an armed struggle group comprising more than 30 people boarded four trucks and went to the enamel plant. They aimed four antiaircraft machineguns at the enamel plant and fired over 1,000 shots, thus creating a very serious political (?incident). This is concrete proof of the serious crimes of that person who actively supported the gang of four and energetically engaged in armed struggle."

With the help of that person who once held very great power in Shensi and who subsequently sold himself to the gang of four, that person in Shensi who actively supported the gang of four sneaked into the provincial Federation of Trade Unions and controlled the supreme power of the Shensi Federation of Trade Unions. After assuming office in the provincial Federation of Trade Unions, he supported the gang of four's counterrevolutionary revisionist line in a bigger way. "He energetically played double-dealing tricks. He said nice things in front of responsible comrades of the provincial CCP committee, but [words indistinct] supported troublemakers behind their backs." "He viciously attacked our esteemed and beloved Premier Chou, NPC Chairman Chu and the proletarian revolutionaries of the older generation. In conveying the spirit of the ninth party congress [words indistinct], he sang exactly the same tune as that person who once held very great power in Shensi and who subsequently sold himself to the gang of four and viciously attacked NPC Chairman Chu, Vice Chairman Yeh and the proletarian revolutionaries of the older generation."

After the smashing of the gang of four, that person in Shensi who actively supported the gang of four made bitter complaints on behalf of the gang of four. "During a meeting, he viciously attacked the great struggle to smash the gang of four antiparty clique and publicly directed the spearhead at the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua. In May this year, that person in Shensi who actively supported the gang of four [words indistinct] was assigned to Hanchung (?oil refinery) to do manual labor while examining his own problems. During his stay in the (?oil refinery), he adopted a disgusting attitude, publicly opposed orders and always left the factory to relax and fish. Reactionary arrogance reached a peak. The crimes of that person in Shensi who actively followed the gang of four aroused the overflowing righteous indignation of the masses of cadres and people who were present at the rally. They seriously criticized his crimes.

"In keeping with his crimes and his deeds, the Shensi Provincial CCP Committee recently decided to examine him in isolation.

"Kuo Yun-chung, vice chairman of the provincial revolutionary committee and secretary of the party committee of the provincial Office of National Defense Industry, attended this exposure and criticism rally." (Hu Mien), deputy secretary of the party committee of the provincial Office of National Defense Industry and deputy director of the office, and representatives of (Tungming) machinery plant and several other plants delivered criticism speeches at the rally.

#### SECOND SHENSI MILITIA CONGRESS OPENS ON 8 NOVEMBER

HK091108Y Sian Shensi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 8 Nov 78 HK

[Summary] The Second Shensi Militia Congress solemnly opened in the hall of the Shensi Military District on the morning of 8 November. "Present at the opening ceremony were Comrades Wang Jen-Chung, Hu Ping-yun and Wang Lin, responsible persons of the Shensi provincial CCP and revolutionary committees, the Lanchow PLA units and the Shensi Military District; leading comrades of various prefectural, municipal and county CCP committees, military subdistricts, garrisons, people's armed forces departments and PLA units stationed in Shensi; and responsible comrades of various provincial organs and other concerned departments and units.

"The congress is a meeting of heroes unprecedented in scale since the First Shensi Militia Congress in 1960. Among the 1,100 participants were representatives of advanced militia units which have made remarkable achievements in the great struggle to expose and criticize the gang of four and in the mass movements to learn from Taching in industry and from Tachai in agriculture, advanced militiamen who have been fighting on the frontline of the three great revolutionary movements and who have remarkably fulfilled various tasks, representatives of advanced militia units which have scored outstanding achievements in launching activities to put militia work on a sound basis in three aspects, outstanding people's armed forces cadres, specialized armed forces cadres and militia cadres who love militia work and who have actively worked hard in order to strengthen preparedness against war and to run the people's militia on a large scale and old Red Guards and old guerrillas who scored outstanding meritorious achievements during the war years. The opening ceremony officially began at about 0900 hours. Comrade Hu Ping-yun, secretary of the Shensi Provincial CCP Committee and commander of Shensi Military District, presided over the opening ceremony."

Comrade Hsiung Kuang-yen, deputy commander of the Shensi Military District, gave the opening speech amid warm applause. He first extended his warm greetings on the victorious opening of the Second Shensi Militia Congress and then said: [Begin recording] "The tasks of the congress are to hold Chairman Mao's great banner high, implement the line of the 11th CCP Congress and the general task for the new period (?put forward)

at the Fifth NPC, (?strive to improve the quality) of the militia in Shensi, penetratingly expose and criticize the crimes of Lin Piao, the gang of four and that person who once held great power in Shensi and who subsequently sold himself to the gang of four in sabotaging militia building, (?review the achievements) made in militia building after the Great Cultural Revolution, particularly after the gang of four was smashed, implement the spirit of the national conference on militia work, exchange experiences, commend the advanced, establish models and mobilize the militiamen to further implement Chairman Mao's instructions on putting militia work on a sound basis in three aspects: to raise militia building and preparedness against war in Shensi to a new level, to give full play to the role of militiamen as models and pioneers in the three great revolutionary movements and to struggle hard to promote industrial and agricultural production and (?various other) work in Shensi and quicken the realization of the four modernizations." [end recording]

Comrade Wang Jen-chung, second secretary of the Shensi Provincial CCP Committee and first vice chairman of the provincial revolutionary committee, made an important speech at the opening ceremony. "Comrade Wang Jen-chung spoke emphatically on three issues:

"1. The militia in Shensi must mobilize to contribute efforts to quickening the pace of fulfilling the general task for the new period.

"2. In close connection with reality in Shensi, we must quickly whip up an upsurge in exposing and criticizing the crimes of Lin Piao, the gang of four and that person who once held great power in Shensi and who subsequently sold himself to the gang of four.

"3. We must persistently uphold the principle 'the armed forces must be placed under the party' and strengthen leadership over militia work."

"After the opening ceremony concluded, Comrades Wang Jen-chung, Hu Ping-yun and Wang Lin enthusiastically visited the exhibition on the advanced deeds of Shensi's militia. In the afternoon, Comrade Hu Ping-yun, secretary of the Shensi Provincial CCP Committee and commander of the Shensi Military District, gave a work report entitled 'Restore and Carry Forward the Excellent Traditions and Vigorously Strengthen Militia Building' at the conference. It was warmly welcomed by the participants."

#### TSINGHAI'S FIRST SECRETARY ATTENDS SCIENCE LECTURE SESSIONS

OW100624Y Peking Domestic Service in Mandarin 0800 GMT 8 Nov 78 OW

[Text] In order to help the cadres vocational personnel and the masses learn scientific and general knowledge, the Propaganda Department under the Tsinghai Provincial CCP Committee, the provincial Science Commission, the provincial Science Society, the Teachers' College, the Institute for National Minorities and other units recently held a joint academic lecture session in Sining. Comrades from various localities outside the province were invited to give lectures.

Since July the Tsinghai Provincial CCP Committee and the provincial revolutionary committee have sponsored scientific and technical lecture sessions for the leading comrades at the provincial level once every 2 weeks. Comrade Tan Chi-lung, first secretary of the provincial CCP committee and chairman of the provincial revolutionary committee, has led others in attending the lecture sessions. All leading cadres at the provincial level have enthusiastically attended the lecture sessions.



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